LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

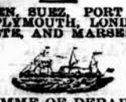
The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,822 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	1886.
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd Oct.
— GWALIOR	2738	500	R. Haselwood	29th ,,
L GANGES	4198	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4769	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L MAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
L VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ARAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3400	700	W. BARRATT	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
HYDASPES	2684	500	G. Scrivener	29th Oct.
SURAT	3143	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	15th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

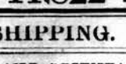
Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

				1886.
s.s. ARABIA	3,550	480	Capt. J. Laird	25th Oct.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5,000	500	Capt. G. Boothby	23rd Nov.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. W. Russell	4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	480	Capt. J. Donaldson	14th ,,
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	25th ,,
s.s ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

s.s. CALIFORNIA 3,410 480 Capt. W. S. Young. 4th Nov.

Passengers by s. s. "California" can book through to London by sea all the way or overland from Marseilles Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, October 5, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN DRUMMOND," will sail from Bombay for Antwerp direct, on or about 30th October.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th October, 1886.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. RAJPOOTANA	2,030	About 30th October 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
13th October 1886. Agents, Bombay.

THE UAM-VAR
FAMOUS SCOTCH WHISKY
"SCOTTISH NECTAR,"
PER DOZEN, Rs. 30.

gents; KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY

STRAY LEAVES
from JAPANESE PAPERS.

THESE leaves are almost as soft as silk, although very tough, and are made of the finest materials entirely free from Chemicals which are used in the bleaching of Paper, and are confidently recommended as the best article ever produced for the Bath Room.

Per Volume, 12 as.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,

SOLE AGENTS.

For Fairbank Canning Co., Chicago.

		Rs. as.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrew's Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Do.	,, 1 lb.	0 8
Potted Tongues	,, ½ lb.	0 8

KEMP & Co, Ld., BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1881, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd October, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 25th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

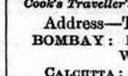
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,250 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November at 5 p.m.

s.s. "NUDDEA"	3,000	,, ,,	24th ,,
s.s. "KANGRA"	1,978	,, ,,	8th December
s.s. "HENZADA"	2,078	,, ,,	22nd ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st October, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
Calcutta: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STILTON CHEESE.

NEW SEASON'S SUPPLY EXPECTED IN TEN DAYS,
Price, Re. 1-4 per lb.
ORDERS REGISTERED.
TREACHER & Co. Limited,
IMPORTERS OF STORES, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)
Rs. 17 per doz. Cash.
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH
Premiata Fabrica di Novello e Fontani, Balzaneto.
Price, Rs. 16 per dozen.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DRIED HERBS FOR SEASONING.
Thyme, Parsley, Mixed Sage, Mixed Herbs, per bottle, As. 9; Celery Seed, per bottle, As. 9; Caraway Seed, per bottle, As. 15.
TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAMS,
KEILLER'S BEST MANUFACTURE.
Apple.
Black Currant.
Damson.
Gooseberry.
Greengage.
Plum.
Raspberry and Currant.
Red Currant.
Strawberry.
Per tin, as. 7.
Apricot and Cherry Jam, per tin, as. 9.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CLARET—		
Household	10 0	5 8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15 0	8 8
Saint Estephe	18 0	.....
Chianti	18 0	.....
Fronsac	20 0	12 0
Moulis	28 0	16 0
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30 0	.....
Pontet Canet, 1880	36 0	20 0
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50 0	.....
BURGUNDY—		
Pomard	24 0	13 0
Volnay	32 0	18 0
Chambertin	30 0	16 0
Ditto Extra Fine	60 0	33 0
HOCK (Finest Still)—		
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23 0	12 8
Giesenheimer	26 0	15 0
Scharlachberg	42 0	24 0
Liebfraumilch	50 0	27 0
SPARKLING HOCK—		
Choicest Brand	38 0	21 0
CHABLIS—		
Montrachet	38 0	21 0
SHERRY—		
Dry Cadiz	24 0	13 0
Amontillado	30 0	.....
Gardinal	35 0	.....
MADEIRA—		
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30 0	.....
PORT—		
Invalids'	24 0	13 0
Graham's Five Crown	36 0	.....
CHAMPAGNE—		
Zipelius & Co.'s	36 0	20 0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45 0	24 0
Russeau's	52 0	30 0
Comte de Bonfort	52 8	.....
Moet & Co.'s	55 8	30 0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65 0	35 0
SAUTERNE—		
Preignac	35 0	20 0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—		
Normandin Maignen	30 0	16 0
BRANDY—		
Kemp's Fine Old	30 0	.....
Do. do. Very aged	48 0	.....
WHISKY—		
Edina (Scotch)	24 0	.....
Old Head (Irish) ***	24 0	.....
Do. do. ****	26 0	.....
CHARTREUSE—		
White	.....	3 0
Yellow	.....	4 0
Green	.....	5 0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA	.....	1 8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	17 8
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	22 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	30 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	39 0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	25 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	30 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	40 0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	35 0	19 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	28 0	15 0
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	10 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs	per pair	Rs. 11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	,,	9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	,,	3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered	each ,,	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from ,,	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality	,,	2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC ****	do.	,, 36 0	,, 70 0
COGNAC ***	do.	,, 32 0	,, 63 0
COGNAC **	do.	,, 27 8	,, 53 0
COGNAC *	do.	,, 25 8	,, 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		,, 22 8	,, 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	,, 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		,,	,, 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do.	do. do.	,,	,, 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

DRESS SUITS

FROCK SUITS

	Rs. a.
SUPERFINE CLOTH, Medium Texture	80 0
VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish	85 0
SUPERFINE BROADCLOTH, very thin comfortable wear	95 0
EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE	75 0
SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished	95 0
CORDED SILK BREAST facings to the above, extra	9 0
BLUE DIAGONAL, nice substance and finish, FROCK COAT	50 0
DITTO DITTO, in fine twills of superior quality in Blues, Browns, Olive or Greys to suit individual taste	50 0
DITTO DITTO, in blue matt	45 0
VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate to wear with above	9 0
TROUSERS both light in colour and texture	Rs. 16 and 17 0

THORPE & Co.,
MILITARY TAILORS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

Agents in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER'MADON & Co.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.
THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.
PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing n exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 136, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank, the Public Debt Office, and the Government Savings Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 26th, 27th, and 28th instant, on account of the DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Bombay, 18th October 1886. Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED,

FOR the Broach City Municipality, a qualified OVERSEER, Salary including Horse Allowance from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per mensem, according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned. Applications will be received up to 1st November 1886.

RUSTOMJI PALONJI, Chairman,
Managing Committee.

"THE GLEN."

The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY.

[ESTATE J. E. LUCY, AND E. M. LUCY, INSOLVENTS.]

ON the 5th November 1886, the following HOUSES situated in Agra, will be offered FOR SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder.

Lot 1.—That well-built and admirably situated and valuable Estate so well-known for a length of time as "Beaumont's Hotel." It comprises a building, having accommodation for five or six guests; a large billiard room and a commodious dining hall, with verandas all round, the roof is pucca and the verandas are tiled. A second building pucca throughout, with suitable accommodation for five or six guests. A third building double-storied, with suitable accomodation for five or six guests, sitting rooms, &c., &c. An extensive range of godowns, cookhouse, tiled stabling, coach houses, servants quarters, &c., &c. The property is centrically situated within easy distance of the Telegraph and Post Offices, the Banks, the Shops, the Railway Stations, the Cantonment and the Civil Lines.

Lot 2.—Cantonment No. 3 at present occupied by the Agra High School. It comprises a large house, with two centre and four side rooms, and verandas all round; the centre rooms are thatched, and the side rooms pucca. A small thatched Bungalow, with six rooms, two bath rooms and a veranda to the west only. A small tiled house with two rooms bath rooms, and verands. A cookhouse, and an extensive range of outoffices latrines &c., &c., and a large pucca well.

The sale will be held on the Hotel premises noted as Lot 1.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Court.
2. A fourth of the purchase money must be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remaining three-fourths immediately on confirmation of the sale by the Court.
3. If the sale be not confirmed by the Court, the deposit of a fourth of the purchase money will be immediately refunded.
4. If the balance of three-fourths of the purchase money be not paid immediately on confirmation of sale by the Court, the deposit of a fourth by the purchaser will be forfeited, the sale cancelled, and the property resold.
5. The purchaser shall have to pay for stamp of the sale-deed, and for its registration, &c.

By order of the Judge, Small Cause Court, Agra, with Insolvent Jurisdiction.
C. W. STOWELL,
Agra, 30th September, 1886. Receiver.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.
REAL MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTA"	,, 45	,, 5 0

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER BALL
will be held in the
G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL,
On OCTOBER 22nd, 9 p. m.,
under the patronage of
LIEUT.-COL. S. JACKSON, C. I. E., AND OFFICERS OF THE CORPS.

Prices of admission in Uniform, Rs. 6 ; in Mufti, Rs. 7.
To admit one Gentleman and two Ladies.
Inclusive of Refreshments.
J. HARTLEY.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION SACRED CONCERT
IN AID OF FUNDS,
IN THE
Lecture Hall, Apollo Bunder,
On FRIDAY, 22nd OCTOBER, 1886, at 8-30 p. m.

PROGRAMME.

1. Anthem..."The Lord Descended from Above"..... P. Hayes. The Choir.
2. Song....."Too Late"..... Miss M. Lindsay. Miss Kelly.
3. Duo .....Harmonium and Pianoforte "Meditation"..... Gounod. Messrs. Watson and Vining.
4. Aria ....."As pants the Hart"..... Spohr. Mr. F. W. J. Vining.
5. Aria ....."O for the Wings of a Dove"..... Mendelssohn. Miss Waller.
6. Anthem..."The Lord is my Shepherd"..... G. A. Macfarren. The Choir.

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

7. Pianoforte Solo..Selections from "Hymn of Praise"..... Mendelssohn. Mr. F. W. J. Vining.
8. Aria ....."Angels ever Bright and Fair"..... Handel. Mr. Geo. Watson.
9. Song ....."Charity"..... Stephen Glover. Miss Kelly.
10. Terzetto.."Lift Thine Eyes" (Elijah)..... Mendelssohn. Messrs. Watson, Vining and Macgillivray.
11. Aria ....."He shall feed His Flock" (Messiah)..... Handel. Miss Waller.
12. Anthem..."In Jeury is God known"..... J. Clarke Whitefield. The Choir.

Piano kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. ROSE and Co.

The Choir will be composed of representatives from those of several churches in Bombay.
Tickets may be obtained from the undersigned or at the door as follows :—
Members' tickets ..... Eight annas each.
Non-members' tickets ..... One Rupee ,,
HONORARY SECRETARY.
Apollo Bunder Rooms, 21st October, 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 22nd November next by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m. (local time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time,) for contracts as specified below for 15 months from 1st January 1887 to 31st March 1888.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Mutton, Provisions, Miscellaneous Articles for Zaila } Under Schedule No. 2.
Do. do. for Berbera } Do. No. 3.

J. M. BOYD.
Colonel, for Commissary-General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 19th Oct., 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NANA BHICAJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

RADHABAI, widow of the said deceased, the sole Executrix, named in the Will ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-six, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 12th day of October 1886.
Attorney for the Petitioner.

RADHABAI, Widow,
Petitioner in person.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED
CHARLES LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1887 1887
OFFICE AND SCRIBBLING DIARIES.

COOPER, MADAN AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLEARANCE SALE.

IN order to make room for fresh arrivals for the coming season, COOPER, MADON & Co. are now SELLING OFF a large quantity of Surplus Stock, including BOOKS, PHOTO ALBUMS, etc., etc., at greatly Reduced Prices.

COME AND SEE !
SELLING OFF ! ! SELLING OFF ! ! !
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

CRYSTALLIZED APRICOTS.
CRYSTALLIZED ASSORTED.
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES.
CRYSTALLIZED GREENGAGES.
CRYSTALLIZED ORANGES.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.

ABRICOTINES.
ALMONDS.
AVELINES.
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS.
CHOCOLATE BEANS.
CHOCOLATE CREAM.
CHOCOLATE DRAGEES.
CHOCOLATE LIQUEUR.
CHOCOLATE PASTILLES.
CHOCOLATE PISTACHE.
JUJUBES.
LIQUEUR COMFITS.
NAPOLITIAN.
NOUGAT.
NOUGATINES.
PRALINES.
PRALINES A LA ROSE.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Overland Arrangements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—The GENERAL AVERAGE STATEMENT per s.s. LIXARD is now ready. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.
NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Autumn Songs and Sketches ; by E. Nisbet.	1 0
Ben Jonson ; by J. A. Symonds (English Worthies Series).....	2 4
Bread Winners, a Novel.....	0 6
Christmas Roses ; by L. Lawson	1 12
Down the Ravine ; by C. E. Craddock	0 10
Early English Voyagers	3 4
He Fell in Love with his Wife ; by E. P. Roe...	0 10
Her Price ; by Tom Cooke	0 10
History of the Theory of Elasticity and of the Strength of Materials ; by J. Todhunter.....	15 12
Irene ; by the Princess O. Cantacuzene-Alteri	0 10
Jo's Boys and How They Turned out ; by Louisa M. Alcott	3 4
Lady with the Garnets ; by E. Marlitt	4 12
Letters on Sport in Eastern Bengal ; by F. B. Simson	17 8
Lowell Birthday Book	1 12
More Than a Deccan ; by Darrich	0 10
New India or India in Transition ; by H. J. S. Cotton	0 10
Paddy's Dream and John Bull's Nightmare ; by H. Saint-Thomas	1 4
Pigskin and Willow ; by B. Webber	1 4
Queer Stories from Truth ; by E. C. Grenville Murray (2nd Series).....	0 10
Short Lectures to Electrical Artisans ; by J. A. Fleming.....	2 8
Some of Our Fellows ; by T. S. Millington.....	3 12
Spring Songs and Sketches ; by E Nesbit	1 0
Studies in Ancient History ; by J. F. McLenan	10 0
Summer Songs and Sketches ; by E. Nesbit.....	1 0
Under the Mistletoe ; by L. Lawson.....	2 4
Who is his Father ; by C. J. Scotter	0 10
When we were Girls Together ; by S. Doudney	2 4

POST FREE ON APPLICATION
Our Revised and Enlarged Price List of ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
28, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
HAVE JUST UNPACKED.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEFS
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF MUTTON
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
CARNIC'S BEEF PEPTONOIDS
CARNIC'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS
MALTINE AND PREPARATIONS
LACTO PEPTINE
VICTORIA MINERAL WATERS
BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS
BEECHAM'S VEGETABLE PILLS
BECK'S LAXATIVE LOZENGES
MIDDY'S SANTAL CAPSULES
CHAPOTEANTS VINCLE PEPTONE
CHAPOTEANTS PEPSINE PEARLS
CHAPOTEANTS MORRHNOL
GRAEFENBERG'S PREPARATIONS
GRIMAULT'S PREPARATIONS
PROF. BROWN'S HERBAL REMEDIES
KEPPLE'S MALT EXTRACT
ENOS' FRUIT SALT
KISBY'S PHOSPHORUS PILLS
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
GELL'S GIANT OIL
LEIBIG'S CHEMICAL FOOD
MENOHOL FOR NEURALGIA
ICE BAGS
LACTOMETERS
PIGMENTS FOR THEATRE
MAKE UP BOX FOR THEATRE
BEST VIOLET POWDERS FOR FAN AND TOILET
SACHETS AND SILK SCENT BAGS
"QUEEN MALE" PERFUME LAMPS
SPONGES AND SPONGE BAGS
TOILET AND MEDICATED SOAPS
HUDSONS' SOAP EXTRACT
SOAP CASES CHINA AND METAL
ENGLISH MADE
HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES
&c. &c.

COOPER MADON AND Co. Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. G. GYLL, of the Royal Artillery, are requested to send full particulars of the same to the undersigned.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.
18th October, 1886.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DEWALEE FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any Fireworks on, or near, any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody, and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th Oct., 1886.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz :—
A Mare 5 years old. 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

THE COMMITTEE of the Aided Arts College, Sind, have sanctioned the salaries mentioned below for the subordinate Professoriate Staff of the College. The salaries are non-pensionable.

Vice Principal (to teach Logic and Moral Philosophy with History and Political Economy) ..... Rs. 400 per month.
Professor of Mathematics, to assist the Principal in teaching Science..... Rs. 300 per month.
Professor of Sanscrit, to assist the Principal in teaching English ..... Rs. 250 per month.
Professor of Persian ..... Rs. 125 per month.

The College will probably OPEN in the early part of January, 1887. The Committee will receive application up to November 30th, 1886. Applicants should address the undersigned, and should give full details as to age and qualifications, submitting also copies of any Testimonials they may possess. Except in the case of the Professorship of Persian. No persons, who are not graduates of a University, need apply.

E. GILES,
Secretary to the Committee, Sind Arts College.
Karachi Sind, 12th October, 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR SMALL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 15th November 1886, for the supply of Small Stores, Country Produce, &c., required by the Company at Bombay and Ajmere for the year commencing 1st January 1887.

Particulars of the estimated quantities together with form of Tender with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Colaba, and Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depôt, where samples can be seen on and after the 1st proximo.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A Deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender, and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 16th October, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

COMPOUNDERS WANTED—Apply to TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES stand at the head. They are simple, convenient and complete in every way. For cash or on hire. Price lists post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A Case of Eye-Instruments for Ophthalmic Surgeons. Second-hand. Price Rs. 50. Apply to "P.," care of this paper.

BACK BAY BATHS.—A Swimming Entertainment will be held on SATURDAY, 6th November. Entries can be made on application to the Bathman.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—We give TWO ANNAS, in each Rupee, discount, on our Pictures in Elegant, Gilt Frames to make room for Christmas Goods. Apply early to SHROFF BROTHERS.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES—Just received in good Condition. Suitable for Table or Seed purposes. Apply to Godown-keeper of WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 25, Apollo-street, Bombay. Apply early.

WANTED by a Gentleman a SITUATION in a Mercantile Firm of Standing. He is a First class Bookkeeper and Correspondent and understands Codes thoroughly. Address to "G. M.," care of this paper.

WANTED—A HEAD BUTLER for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

BUNGALOW WANTED—On Cumballa Hill or Neighbourhood. Apply to "BUNGALOW," care of this paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

RUGBY HOTEL,
MATHERAN,
IS NOW OPEN.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE only House for cheap clothing and good outfit is that of Y. A. LAOREA & Co., Civil, Naval, and Military Tailors, Bombay.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas ; postage, 1 anna.

FOR SALE—Messrs. BROOKS SHOOBRIDGE & Co.'s Best LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

FOR SALE—OFFICER SLEEPING PALL, Jabalpore Made, Double Pole, Quite New, Price Moderate. Apply to N. R. Kuthoke, 107, Queen's Road.

HELMETS in Felt and Pith.—In the latest Shapes, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, at very moderate prices. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Corner.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

FLOWER SEEDS for the Cold Season—Just received a fresh consignment in splendid condition. Early orders solicited by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves, 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year ; postage, Rs. 3.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles and Bicycle, Flour Mills, Grain Crushers, Pedometers, &c., &c., a large stock always on hand, with all the latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE—A first-rate TONGA with shafts and hood and pair of bay Arab Gallowayn, 13 3 ; the latter are suitable for, and have recently been driven for some months in a victoria. Apply TAT, *Bombay Gazette*.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.—ROOMS are vacant for Ladies and Gentlemen. Five minutes' walk from the station. Lanowlie, has an elevation of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and is 200 feet higher than Khandalla.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Rod, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST AND MOTTO.—Monogram and Office Dies, and Copper-plates, very neatly Sunk and Engraved, Pencil Sketches sent for Approval, at moderate charges. At STEWARD & CO., 2, Church Gate Street.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL, 150 Test, Rs. 5, and 125 Test, Rs. 4, FOR SALE. Apply to M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Ship Chandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mills, Engineers, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders, 36, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS to which eight Bungalows are attached. The Parbul House and Stearns House are TO LET for this cold season. Rent Rs. 300 and Rs. 250 each.

WANTED—Immediately TWO GRADUATES and TWO UNDER-GRADUATES as Class-masters. Apply sharp, naming the salaries wanted, to Mr. JEHANGIRSHAW MHOTASHOY VAKILNA, Proprietor and Manager of the Private English Institution, Surat.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—At Scott & Co's Stables, a Bay Arab Gelding, aged, 14-2½ high trained Cavalry Charger, good Jumper, and good Pacer, price Rs. 500. A Dun C.B. Pony Gelding, 6 years, 13-1½ high, very good Polo Pony, trial allowed, Rs. 200. A Bay Polo Pony, Rs. 80.

BISCUITS.—University, Bath, Brighton, Italian Finger, Bon Bon, Rose and Orange ; Finger, Clifton, Raglam, Shell, Lorne.—PEARSE & Co.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE BARRACK FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., at the Military Store Lane, Fort, consisting plants and trestles for cots, cotton tapes, chairs, tables, punkah ropes, receptacles, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, sweet-toned piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, rich table ornaments and vases, best plated ware, handsome porcelain vases and glassware, choice garden plants, &c., &c., the property of J. OLIVER, Esq., and A. C. TREVOR, Esq., will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at No. ( ) Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant.
Catalogues will be published hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 22nd October 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE of Landed Property in Shaik Abdoola Packmoria Street without the Fort.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mahomedaly Allybhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mahomedaly Noorbhoy and Hussonaly Noorbhoy in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 25th day of November, 1881, the following landed property :—

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house (southern two compartments), and premises erected and standing thereon, situate at New Town, outside the Fort, in the eastern side of Shaik Abdoola Packmoria Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards and five-sixths of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 2,541 and new No. 19,565, and old survey No. 1227 and and new survey No. 3015, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, jointly with the other two northern compartments (which belong to Mamoojee Vallejee), formerly under No. 44 but now under No. 45, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Cowasjee Nowrojee, and partly by the property of Boodhai, wife of Adumjee Munguljee, on the west by the said Shaik Abdoola Packmoria Street, on the north by the house or compartements of the said Mamoojee Vullejee, and on the south by the house of Manokjee Eduljee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd Oct., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dammer Gully in the warehouse opposite Goculdass Tejpal School by order of Hajee Abdoolla Noor Mahomed, and on account and at the risk of Hunsraj Luckmichund.

No. 26. 56 bags Mauritius sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF BURNT AND DAMAGED BAGS OF WHEAT, MUSTARD SEED, &c., AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, Q. Shed, on account of the concerned, the undermentioned burnt and damaged bags of wheat, mustard seed, &c., landed ex s.s. County of Salop.

L M & Co—30 bags of wheat.
G J—27 ,, turmeric.
A B C—167 ,, mustard seed.
21 ,, ,,
1951—V B 51 ,, ,,

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Bhagwandas Bhagla.

100 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares, in lots to suit purchasers

SALE OF Valuable stock-in-trade and furniture of the shop known as "Beliatee Bungalow," on the Esplanade Cross Road, opposite the Parsee Gymnasium.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above shop the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of albums, hand and travelling bags, lady's parasols, dog whips, walking sticks, lady's boots and shoes, glassware, centrepiece, flower vases, cups and saucers, table and hanging lamps, work boxes, toilet sets, cailbells, table ornaments, instands, dolls, perfumery, Paris curiosities, cutlery, spoons and forks, tooth brushes, money purses, lady's companions, cash boxes, pictures, shop furniture, such as, glass cupboards, show cases, &c.
The above is on view.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 36 Forjett Street, near Gowalia Tank, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China flower vases, table and hanging duplex heroisne oil lamps, handsome oleographs, Brussell's carpet, &c, the property of Mr. A. R. KING.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Sale of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c., also about 230 export gate check ticket books at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises on TUESDAY, the 2nd proxima, at 2 p.m.,
A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c., also about 230 export gate check ticket books of four distinguishing colours of the gates.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
On account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Russoolbhoy—
H C 2488-92—2 cases coloured surface paper.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, near the Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, hanging and table lamps, pictures, &c., the property of C. BEAFORD, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view three days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Foras Road, opposite the goods Station, Grant Road, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood square pianoforte by Soundy and Co (nearly new), rich table ornaments, China vases, table and hanging lamps, handsome oleographs, carpets, buffalo and calf English and China pig gardens in plants &c. the property of J. T. BRANSON, Esq.
Full particular will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS under instructions from the Committee of the Native General Library, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Library at the Framjee Cawasjee Institute on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m.
Files of the Bombay English and Goojrati Dailies from 1 75 to 1884, English Periodicals from 1872 to 1885, English Newspapers, Goojrati, and Marathi newspapers and Pamphlets and Portuguese newspapers from 1869 to 1875.
These will be on view 4 days before sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF MIRRORS AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed by Messrs. L. HARTMANN & Co. to hold a GRAND AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, the 6th day of November next, of MIRRORS and LOOKING-GLASSES of all sizes and shapes in artistically designed frames, suitable for the palaces of Prince's and Rajas and the Residences of the Nobility and Gentry of India, as also for halls and reception rooms, drawing, dining and dressing rooms, and for hotels, clubs and shops.
The sale will afford a good opportunity to Local and Mofussil merchants of buying magnificent mirrors direct from the manufacturers.
The goods are on view in the show room of Messrs. L. Hartmann & Co., No. 42, Medows-street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1886.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON.
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY : THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.
Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BARQUE "BRISBANE."

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms No. 5 Apollo Street, the Barque "Brisbane" of 393 net Register tons with all her masts, tackle and furniture, as she now lies in the stream off the Custom House Bunder. She is 126 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 17 feet in depth, built at North Sheilds in 1867.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of fancy articles such as albums, English pier glasses, flower vases, cups and saucers, table hanging and wall kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., at Church-gate-street, Fort, opposite Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney's house.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, several consignments of fancy articles such as table hanging and wall kerosine lamps, brackets, English pier glasses, flower vases, tea cups and saucers, Brussels carpets, albums, also black wood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, such as circular and writing tables, easy, folding and drawing-room chairs, convertsation sofas, almirahs with plate glass door, bed room chairs, iron and brass four post bedsteads, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of 51 cases of oilmanstores by the celebrated makers John Moir and Sons, Limited, consisting of oatmeal, pearl barley, Oxford sausages, game-pie, assorted soups, Scotch salmon, assorted essences, macaroni vermacelli, assorted biscuits, Swiss milk, sauce, French capers, salad and castor oil, carriage and bedroom candles, Nubian blacking, harness composition, raspberry jam, candied peels, almonds and raisins, French plums, cocoas, assorted jam, &c., &c.
On account of the concerned.
100 gross Leemann and Gatty's six cord machine cotton thread, several samples of oleographs, combs, padlocks, pipes, accordeans, saws, tin rattles, brushes, &c. Also the property of a gentleman, consisting of English mahogany sliding dining table, writing table, crockery and glassware, pictures, Japanese wall plates, brackets, &c., &c.
At 1-30 p.m.
1 handsome strong dark bay Arab horse, goes in single harness.
1 do. do. bay Arab horse.
1 second hand strong built landau.
1 set of plated mounted double harness.
1 second hand glass fronted strong miniature brougham in very good order.
1 child's pony with girl's side saddle.
1 strong bay Arab horse 14-2, quiet to ride and drive seven years old.
1 handsome strong C. B. pony mare 13 hands, 7 years, goes well in harness.
1 bay Australian horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 tricycle.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 56, Hornby Row, near Gaiety Theatre, the very valuable satin and blackwood furniture, made to order by John Roberts & Co., best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid walnutwood semi-grand piano, rich carpets, very handsome real Dresden statuary, and plates and vases, first-rate pictures and oil-paintings, handsome table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of M. BRESLAUER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Belasais Road, Byculla, near the Byculla Club, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of F. S. Hore Esq., the very valuable and handsome blackwood and satinwood, French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts & Co., plated-ware, crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome strong English-built dog-cart, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.
Full particulars of which will be given hereafter.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood, and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, very ancient brass deities and ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, suits of clothes, English racing and other boots, a collection of valuable books, &c., &c., the property of W. HOLLAND, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 1st of November next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Ebrahim Haji Mahomed, the right, title and interest of the said Ebrahim Haji Mahomed in—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground bearing Collector's old No. 176, and new Survey No. 8,262, containing by admeasurement 2,861 square yards with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59, formerly and now in the occupation of Gokal Dayram and others, which said piece of land, messuages, hereditaments and premises, are situate on the east side of Breach Candy Road, and west side of Trinity Street, in the Sub-district of Fort, and are bounded as foll

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of English Mail, evening.
Band, 2nd E. Y. Regt., Colaba, 4-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th:—Auretta (s), from Cardiff; and Clan Cameron (s), Liverpool. Yesterday:—Lamport (s), from Middlesbrough; and Oriental (s), Mozambique.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kilwa (s), for Zanzibar; Lalpoora (s), London; Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool; and Chindwara (s), Coasts and Calcutta.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY'S HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—The Hon'ble Mr. Dayaram Jaithmul and his partner, Mr. Oodaram Mulchand, have sent a donation of Rs. 100 to the Theosophical Society's Homœopathic Society's Charitable Dispensary.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the morgue yesterday, touching the death of a new-born female child, found lying in a lane at Trimbuck Purushram Street, wrapped up in a cloth, and in an advanced state of decomposition. An open verdict was recorded.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—Abdool Cadur Ameer, a day labourer employed on board the s.s. Hypatia, lying in the Prince's Dock, yesterday forenoon sustained a fracture to his left leg by a piece of iron which was being hoisted in a sling striking him. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ACCIDENT.—Cassum Hakim, a Mahomedan child aged three years, living with its parents at Oomercarry, on Wednesday, while playing with a kerosine-oil lamp, it accidentally fell into a fire-place, and exploded, and burnt the child most severely about the body.

SACRED CONCERT AT THE Y. M. C. A. ROOMS.—We publish in another part of the paper the programme of of a Sacred Concert which is to be given by the Young Men's Christian Association this evening at half-past eight o'clock at their Rooms near the Apollo-Bunder; and, judging from the various items of which it is composed, we should say that those who attend may expect a great musical treat.

MUSIC AT COLABA.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the East York Regiment at Colaba at 4-30 this evening:—

March	Processionale ..... F. von Weber.
Overture	Tancred ..... Rossini.
Reminiscences of England	Godfrey.
Waltz	Indigo ..... Strauss.
Gavotte in "F"	Reyloff.
Waltz	The Mill-stream ..... Lassorre.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 19th October, 1886, was 428, being 38 more than the preceding week and 2 more than the week ending the 20th October, 1885, and 9 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 285 births were reported in the different districts. There were no deaths from cholera last week. The rates of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 24·16. There were 79 deaths from remittent fever, being 3 more than the last week, and 10 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 84, 14 and 10 last week, against 60, 24 and 12, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Rama Luximon, a servant to a wholesale vegetable dealer at the Arthur Crawford Market, was yesterday morning, at about half-past 5 o'clock, found lying on the ground near by one of the seats in the compound of the market in a pool of blood, and in a semi-conscious state, with severe lacerated wounds about the face and the bones fractured and some of his teeth knocked out, and also a fracture to his left fore-arm. The man was removed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where, after he had recovered consciousness, he stated that while he was seated on one of the seats in the compound of the market, some person whom he could not recognize suddenly came up and assaulted him with a stick and ran away. The police are instituting enquiries into the mater.

AN ORIGINAL SNAKE STORY.—A correspondent writes to a Poona paper as follows:—"A Brahmin woman and her little boy, accompanied by an old servant-man, were proceeding from Kolapore to one of the adjacent villages at night. The servant-man conceived the idea of murdering both the woman and her boy for the sake of the ornaments they wore. The deed is said to be father to the thought, and accordingly he determined to carry his infamous plan into execution. He said to the woman, 'I am going to kill you both for your ornaments,' but the terrified woman replied, 'do not take our lives, you can have the ornaments.' He persisted, however, and the poor woman besought him to kill her first and the boy afterwards. He then struck her on the back of the head with the butt end of a hatchet, but it only slightly stunned her, as her hair, doubtless, modified the force of the blow. On seeing this, he made another blow, but the head of the hatchet slipped off the handle, and was hurled to some distance in the dark. Finding his plans thus frustrated he said, 'I'll kill you with this stone,' and, on lifting up a big stone close by, a large snake coiled itself around his legs, and prevented him from taking a step forward, at the same time paralyzing him with fear. The Mamlutdar of the adjoining village chanced to be passing in that direction, with servants bearing torches, and on seeing the poor woman, asked what had happened. She told the whole story of the attempt to murder her and her son, and the Mamlutdar seeing the would-be assassin caught by the leg by a snake, got it extricated, and took the rascal into custody, where he now awaits his trial."

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday, Mr. Trimbak B. Telang presiding. The following report for the year ending 31st August last was submitted:—

The working account of the company shows a profit, inclusive of last year's balance, of Rs. 7,284-10-2, which the board recommend be appropriated as follows:—In reduction of preliminary charges, Rs. 400; in payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 4½ per share, Rs. 6,300; to credit of reserve fund account to provide for the repair, maintenance and renewal of buildings and machinery, as well as to meet contingencies and for equalization of dividends, Rs. 500; total Rs. 7,200; balance carried forward to next year's account Rs. 84-10-2; grand total Rs. 7,284-10-2. The accounts submitted to the shareholders at this time last year were made up for a period of 14 months, whereas the present accounts include only a period of 12 months. This fact should not be lost sight of when comparing the figures for the two periods.

The above report, together with the accounts, was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 4½ per share was declared, and Mr. A. W. Forde, C.E., was re-elected a director. Messrs. N. S. Symons and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were reappointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each. Thanks were voted to the directors, secretaries and agents for their good management of the company's affairs. This concluded the business of the meeting.

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

At the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday, an application to send for the record and proceedings was heard before Mr. Justice West in the case of the Empress *vs.* Fazul Dhunjee, against a decision of Mr. Webb, who, while recently acting as Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment on conviction of the offence of cheating. Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the petitioner.

The petitioner stated that, on the 3rd July last, an information was laid against him in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court by Wadhomal Moolchand Multanee, charging him with having cheated the firm of his master, which was carried on in Bombay under the style of Teloomul Chimandas. It was stated by the informant that, on the 28th June last, petitioner purchased at the shop of Teloomul 15 boras of wool, of the value of Rs. 606, promising to pay the money on the following day; but that no payment being made on that day, the informant obtained a decree against the petitioner in the Small Causes Court on the 2nd July, and also obtained an attachment order against a sum of money then lying with and payable to petitioner by Messrs. Wallace and Co. The complainant and others pressed the petitioner for immediate payment in respect of the wool, when he was obliged to file his petition in the Insolvency Court. The complainant, having had his remedy in a civil court, resorted to criminal proceedings, and applied for a warrant of arrest against the petitioner, but the Magistrate granted only a summons, which was heard on the 26th August and subsequent days. The petitioner submitted that, upon the evidence of the complainant and his witnesses, the prosecution failed to prove that he ever had an intention of cheating. He was, however, convicted and sentenced to nine months' hard labour, and was now undergoing the sentence in the House of Correction.

His Lordship ordered the record and proceedings to be sent for.

HIGH COURT—OCTOBER 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.)

AN APPEAL BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

THE EMPRESS *VS.* KODAK BHIMA.

THE Hon. Mr. Mandlick, for the Crown, asked that the record and proceedings in the case may be sent for, and the order of acquittal of the accused of the charge of murder be reversed, &c.

The accused was, on the 10th May last, charged before Mr. G. Jacob, Joint Sessions Judge of the Panch Mahals, with murder; but was acquitted of the charge. On the 18th April last, the corpse of one Bhulia was found near the river, at a short distance from the village of Nandisar. He had been selling cloth in the village two days before, and had not been seen since. It was clear from several sword wounds on the head that a murder had been committed. Suspicion was directed against the accused; and, on his house being searched, two bundles of clothes and money were discovered, hid in some grain and in an earthen vessel buried under the ground. Shortly after, the accused produced a sword, which was buried in the back yard of his house, and was slightly bent at about the centre of its length. These facts were admitted by the accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge of theft, but not guilty to that of murder. He made a confession before a Second-class Magistrate in which he admitted that he had killed Bhulia in consequence of a quarrel about some cloth. The confession as to murder was, however, withdrawn before the committing Magistrate, the accused alleging that it had been made in consequence of his having been beaten by the police. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, it was extremely inprobable that the accused could have been beaten as he said he was. Mr. Jacob said he should hesitate to hold the confession irrelevant under section 24 of the Evidence Act; but still, he did not think it would be safe to convict upon such a confession, unless corroborated in some material particulars by other evidence, especially as the other facts were still admitted by the accused in a perfectly straightforward manner. The only other evidence was the direct statement of Mathur, who said that he saw the accused standing over the deceased and cutting his neck with a sword; and the circumstantial evidence drawn from the fact that the accused was in possession of a bent sword, and that he had concealed it, by burying it in his yard. The evidence of Mathur was extremely improbable in itself, and the Sessions Judge had no hesitation in rejecting it. The hiding of the sword was an awkward fact; but as the explanation given by the accused as to the reason for hiding it, as well as the manner in which it became bent, was quite possible, the Sessions Judge gave him the benefit of the doubt. From the number and situation of the wounds of the body of the deceased it seemed likely to the Sessions Judge that he was attacked by more than one person. The theft was admitted by the accused; and it was his duty on finding the corpse to give information to the police patel; but instead of doing that, he dishonestly misappropriated the bundle of clothes. He said he did not know that there was any money. The Court, concurring with the assessors, found the accused not gulty of murder; but convicted him, upon his own plea, of theft, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonement for eighteen months.

The grounds of the appeal by Government were that the acquittal was contrary to the weight of the evidence; that the Sessions Judge was not justified in setting aside the accused's confession; that he should have called for further evidence on points which appeared doubtful before pronouncing his decision; that the reasons given for distrusting Mathur were insufficient, &c.

His Lordship ordered the record and proceedings to be sent for; the accused to be served with a notice to show cause why he should not be convicted and punished as prayed for in the petition of Government.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

THE following are the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending the 19th instant:—

Karachi.—Weather warm. River at Kotri on 18th, 9 feet 6 inches against 8 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Kharif harvesting progressing in eleven talukas. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, and Kotri 26, 40 and 40 respectively.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvesting and rabi sowing continue. Fever and cough in eight and cattle-disease in six talukas. Weather seasonable. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 20, 26 and 40; Sukkur 20, 30 and 40; and Larkhana 20, 23 and 40 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting general throughout the district. River at Kotri on 18th, 9 feet 6 inches against 8 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in one, cattle-disease in one, and fever in twelve talukas. Wheat 26, bajri 37½, jowari 40, rice, white 20 and red 28 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif harvest and rabi sowings in progress. Public health good; unusually little fever.

Ahmedabad.—Reaping of kharif continues; rain urgently wanted for rice crops. Slight sever in Dholka Taluka. Wheat 35 and bajri 33 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain in Godhra 1 inch 9 cents and in Halol 50 cents; more required everywhere for rabi. Cattle-disease at Nagrala continues; fever in Kalol and Jhalod. Bajri and rice reaping progressing in Godhra, Kalol and Halol. Gram sowing begun in Jhalod. Wheat 24, bajri 36 and maize 68 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain in Kaira 25 cents and Borsad 35 cents brisk showers on the evening of 18th at Nadiad. Reaping of kharif crops progressing; sowing of rabi crop s commenced in parts of Matar Taluka. Fever in Matar Taluka and Kapadvanj town. Bajri 34, wheat 25½ and rice 20½ pounds.

Broach.—Rain 35 cents in the Broach city, total 39 inches 63 cents; rain in Vagra 1 inch 10 cents, in A'mod 20 cents, in Jambusar 50 cents, in Anklesvar 12 cents, and in Hansot 2 inches 20 cents. This rain has greatly improved the standing crops. Harvesting rice crops commenced; sowing of rabi crops in progress. Rice 21, bajri 29 and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Standing crops much improved by rainfall during the week; rabi crops wil also be much benefited. Slight fever in Bardoli and Pardi Talukas. Jowari 35 and nagli 44 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather warm. Light showers all over the district, except Nandurbar, Shahada, Sindkheda and Shirpur, varying from 12 to 51 cents. Reaping of bajri and sowing of rabi crops commenced; other kharif crops are doing well. Fever in Savda, Bhusaval, Jalgaon, Jamner, Nizampur and Parola. Bajri 45 pounds 8 totals, and wheat 33 pounds 8 totals.

Nasik.—Rain in all talukas, minimum 10 cents in Point, maximum 3 inches 20 cents in Nasik; some damage done to parts of Yeola, Nandgaon and Malegaon. Rabi sowings continue. Public health good. Wheat 28½, bajri 36 29-40 and rice 20 33-40.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 14th and 15th, total of week 48 cents, total to date 98 inches 98 cents, being 29 inches 18 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 14th, 1° cool on 16th and 19th nil on all other days. Vapour in aie excessive on 14th and 15th, normal on all other days. Wind normal from 13th to 15th, abnormal wind southerly from 16th to 19th, and strong from 17th to 19th. Thunder on 14th, thunder and lightning on 15th and 16th, lightning on 17th.

Thana.—Rain 98 cents, total 114 inches 82 cents. Reaping of kharif in progress; rabi sowing commenced. Fever in six and cattle-disease in three talukas. Rice, second sort 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 18th instant). —Rain 81 cents, total 100 inches 15 cents. Slight fever in Pen, Panvel, Roha and Alibag Talukas; slight cholera in two villages of Alibag Taluka; cattle-disease in Alibag, Panvel, Roha, Mangaon and Mahad Talukas. Crops good; corn in ear. Rice, second sort, 24 pounds 30 tolas, and tur dal second sort, 19 pounds 16 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 1 inch 82 cents, total 119 inches 42 cents; rain this week more than necessary throughout the district, which retarded reaping and injured standing crops. Fever in two and cattle-disease in four talukas; public health generally good. Nagli 17-50, vari 16-24 and rice 11-24.

Poona.—Rain in all the talukas; maximum 7 inches 63 cents in Sirur, minimum 1 inch 55 cents in Junnar Taluka. Crops good; late rain has slightly injured bajri crops in Khed, Sirur, Bhimthadi and Maval Talukas. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Indapur and Haveli Talukas. Bajri 40 and jowari 56 pounds in the district, and bajri 34 and jowari 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Nagar 2 inches 92 cents, Shrigonda 2 inches 42 cents, Rahuri 2 inches 30 cents, Shevgaon 2 inches 21 cents, Karjat 1 inch 88 cents, Sangamnar 1 inch 58 cents, Parner 1 inch 30 cents, Nevasa 1 inch 23 cents, Akola 1 inch 9 cents, Jamkhed 88 cents and Kopargaon 70 cents. Reaping of kharif throughout the district; bajri crops likely to suffer from excessive wet; rabi sowing completed in six and commenced in five talukas. Public health good. Bajri maximum 60, minimum 40; and jowari maximum 120, minimum 48 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 1 inch 79 cents, in Barsi 1 inch 83 cents, in Madha 3 inches 60 cents, in Karmala 2 inches 13 cents, in Pandharpur 3 inches 60 cents, in Sangola 3 inches 85 cents, and in Malsiras 5 inches 22 cents. Standing crops good; rabi sowing retarded in parts of Barsi and Madha Talukas owing to excessive rain. Jowari 697 and bajri 51½ pounds.

Nasik.—Rain in all talukas, minimum 10 cents in Point, maximum 3 inches 20 cents in Nasik; some damage done to parts of Yeola, Nandgaon and Malegaon. Rabi sowings continue. Public health good. Wheat 28½, bajri 36 29-40 and rice 20 33-40.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 14th and 15th, total of week 48 cents, total to date 98 inches 98 cents, being 29 inches 18 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 14th, 1° cool on 16th and 19th nil on all other days. Vapour in aie excessive on 14th and 15th, normal on all other days. Wind normal from 13th to 15th, abnormal wind southerly from 16th to 19th, and strong from 17th to 19th. Thunder on 14th, thunder and lightning on 15th and 16th, lightning on 17th.

Thana.—Rain 98 cents, total 114 inches 82 cents. Reaping of kharif in progress; rabi sowing commenced. Fever in six and cattle-disease in three talukas. Rice, second sort 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 18th instant). —Rain 81 cents, total 100 inches 15 cents. Slight fever in Pen, Panvel, Roha and Alibag Talukas; slight cholera in two villages of Alibag Taluka; cattle-disease in Alibag, Panvel, Roha, Mangaon and Mahad Talukas. Crops good; corn in ear. Rice, second sort, 24 pounds 30 tolas, and tur dal second sort, 19 pounds 16 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 1 inch 82 cents, total 119 inches 42 cents; rain this week more than necessary throughout the district, which retarded reaping and injured standing crops. Fever in two and cattle-disease in four talukas; public health generally good. Nagli 17-50, vari 16-24 and rice 11-24.

Poona.—Rain in all the talukas; maximum 7 inches 63 cents in Sirur, minimum 1 inch 55 cents in Junnar Taluka. Crops good; late rain has slightly injured bajri crops in Khed, Sirur, Bhimthadi and Maval Talukas. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Indapur and Haveli Talukas. Bajri 40 and jowari 56 pounds in the district, and bajri 34 and jowari 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Nagar 2 inches 92 cents, Shrigonda 2 inches 42 cents, Rahuri 2 inches 30 cents, Shevgaon 2 inches 21 cents, Karjat 1 inch 88 cents, Sangamnar 1 inch 58 cents, Parner 1 inch 30 cents, Nevasa 1 inch 23 cents, Akola 1 inch 9 cents, Jamkhed 88 cents and Kopargaon 70 cents. Reaping of kharif throughout the district; bajri crops likely to suffer from excessive wet; rabi sowing completed in six and commenced in five talukas. Public health good. Bajri maximum 60, minimum 40; and jowari maximum 120, minimum 48 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 1 inch 79 cents, in Barsi 1 inch 83 cents, in Madha 3 inches 60 cents, in Karmala 2 inches 13 cents, in Pandharpur 3 inches 60 cents, in Sangola 3 inches 85 cents, and in Malsiras 5 inches 22 cents. Standing crops good; rabi sowing retarded in parts of Barsi and Madha Talukas owing to excessive rain. Jowari 697 and bajri 51½ pounds.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 4 inches 34 cents, in Karad 3 inches 98 cents, Valva 2 inches 99 cents, Wai 4 inches 64 cents, Javli 3 inches 53 cents, Khanapur 5 inches 38 cents, Koregaon 3 inches 80 cents, Man 4 inches 17 cents, Pathan 2 inches 60 cents, Khatav 3 inches 75 cents, and Tasgaon 2 inches 22 cents. All standing crops good; bajri harvesting in progress; rabi sowing, continues. Public health very good; bajri 41-6 and jowrri 44-6.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum in Bagalkot 5 inches 47 cents minimum in Indi 2 inches 48 cents. Gram and wheat sowing nearly completed; slight injury to kharif crop by excessive rain in Bagevadi; bajri reaping in progress. Jowari 68 and bajri 57 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 1 inch 89 cents, total 36 inches 49 cents; elsewhere from 6 inches 6 cents in Athni to 1 inch 4 cents in Khanapur. Rice crops good, except in part of Sampgaon Taluka, where they are middling; kharif crops good everg where; all the standing crops were much benefited by the rainfall. Jowari and bajri 47 pounds per rupee each.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 7 inches 58 cents in Ron to 35 cents in Kod. Rice crops moderate; jowari and other early crops in good condition; young plants thriving; land being prepared for sowing late crops. Slight fever in 3 talukas; cattle-disease in Kalghatgi Taluka only. Rice 22 and jowari 54 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 1 inch 59 cents, total 142 inches 45 cents; Kumta 5 inches 60 cents, Sirsi 1 inch 57 cents, and Haliyal 1 inch 23 cents. Harvest nearly completed in Karwar, progressing in other coast talukas and Haliyal; rice crop good above Ghats. Slight fever in two talukas; public health generally good; cattle-disease in five talukas. Rice common Karwar 13, district average 12½ sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather hot and cloudy. Rain 14 cents, total 35 inches 55 cents. Fever prevailing in parts of Sorath, Halar and Gohelvad. Harvesting of bajri commenced; sowing of gram and wheat in progress. Wheat 32, bajri 29 and jowari 41 ponnds.

Wadhwan.—Rain 8 cents, total 20 inches 49 cents. Fever prevailing. Crops good. Bajri 34, jowari 44 and wheat 32 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain 2 inches 25 cents, total 39 inches 28 cents. Public health fair. Crops in fair condition; harvesting of bajri commenced in Kadi Division. Bajri 30, wheat 20 and rice 20 pounds.

"GLUTTONOUS" ANGLO-INDIANS.

SOME of the old stereotyped notions regarding our life in India are dying hard. At least one doctor in England is under the impression that all Anglo-Indians are gluttons and brandy bibbers of the fine old crusted type that has held the British stage so long and has played so prominent a part in British fiction. Surgeon-General W. J. Moore, C.I.E., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, writes in the *Indian Medical Gazette*:—

Some months back I was permitted to publish in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, and in the *Lancet*, articles commenting on certain statements made by Dr. George Harley in his admirable work on "Diseases of the Liver." In the *first* place, I said that "gluttony and intemperance" were not, as emphatically stated by Dr. Harley, the chief causes of liver diseases among Europeans in India. And *secondly*, I corrected Dr. Harley's conclusion, that if Europeans in India were not gluttons and intemperate from the "habitual indulgence in rich food and strong drink" and lazy, they would not be subject to liver disease. Dr. Harley was led to this conclusion by "the fact that natives of hot climates whose mode of life is entirely different from that of Europeans, are not one whit more liable to be affected with abscess of the liver than any man residing in Great Britain." But I showed him that natives were very liable to hepatic abscess, and therefore proved the error of his conclusion. I further advanced my opinion that liver inflammations and abscesses are usually the immediate result of atmospheric vicissitudes, nowhere so powerfully felt as in India where the skin debilitated by heat is so susceptible to chill from the great changes of temperature which occur.

Dr Harley has since written a book termed "Inflammations of the Liver and their Sequelæ," the first 32 pages being principally devoted to an attempt to prove I know nothing about the subject. I am by implication written of as "mediocral in learning" and a 'still-stand' in the profession, while Dr. Harley writes of himself by implication as a 'pioneer' who has not only remodelled but actually completely revolutionised the whole fabric of hepatic pathology from its apex to its based, Next Dr. Harley observes: "That few questions in medicine require so complete a revision as the cause of suppuration of the liver has just now received ample confirmation by the appearance of an article on the subject by Surgeon General Moore, who, while attempting to upset some of my statements regarding the predisposing causes to liver abscess among Europeans resident in India, has clearly shown, by his theories, how very imperfectly understood is the question even by some who presume to write with authority." Then Dr. Harley talks about his own wide London experience and compares it with that of one "whose plea to be heard consists only in his having had the advantage of a personal experience in a circumscribed area." Lastly, he thinks 'the biter is occasionally worst bitten', advises his critic to 'weigh his own weakness,' and thinks his (Dr. Harley's) views ought to be treated with respect.

Well! I am not at all aware that I treated Dr. Harley's views disrespectfully. I merely questioned one point and set him right on another. I have weighed my weakness and feel quite strong enough to oppose Dr. Harley on the matters in question. As for being bitten I do not yet feel any necessity for applying to Pasteur. As regards experience on a circumscribed area, it is very evident Dr. Harley is ignorant of what a prolonged Indian service involves. And as respects the matters in dispute, I am of the same opinion still!

Dr. Harley in his recent work gives the meanings of the words 'gluttony and intemperance' from Webster, the latter being the 'habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors with or without intoxication' and of the former 'excess in eating, extravagant iudulgence of the appetite.' But on referring to Richardson, I find the meaning of gluttony explained by to him "cram full" and the definition of a glutton "one whose chief enjoyment of life consists in the indulgence of his appetite." And in the 'Faerie Queene,' the glutton is described as a

'Deformed creature or a filthy swine;
'His belly was up blowne with luxury
'And eke with fatnesse swollen were his eyes.'

But I am quite willing to admit that, as Dr. Harley states in his recent book, page 21, I attach a far more vivid significance to the words gluttony and intemperance than he does. Dr. Harley now explains that he used the words gluttony and intemperance in a comparative sense, and he considers those as gluttons and intemperate who continue living in a tropical climate in the same manner as they did in a temperate one. He says he did not accuse all Anglo-Indians of gluttony and intemperance. No one supposed he would be so silly as to make such a sweeping assertion, although he wrote quite forcibly enough to warrant the suspicion that he thought so.

But Dr. Harley still reiterates that Anglo-Indians are prone "to an habitual over-indulgence in rich highly-seasoned stimulating food while resident in a country so hot as to render it impossible for them to take sufficient bodily excercise to use up all the hydrocarbons admitted into the circulation." Of course there are exceptions, but, as a rule, I do not think Anglo-Indians eat too much, for in many situations in which they are placed, the difficulty is to get anything fit to eat! It is to the absence of good wholesome food that I attribute much of that blood deterioration to which Anglo-Indians are prone. Indian "moorghee" and "bazaar-mutton" are not the viands on which a person becomes a glutton. Surely in the year 1886, when so many persons are to be met with who have been in India, the former idea of the delights of Indian cookery should have been exploded. I can assure Dr. Harley that Anglo-Indians are often obliged to appease the 'hungry edge of appetite,' if they have any, with 'the bare imagination of a feast.' Anglo-Indians were popularly, but very erroneously, supposed to be in the constant enjoyment of dinners similar to those given by Lucullus in the Apollo Chamber, to enjoy wild orgies, such as described in Juvenal; but a great deal oftener the blood becomes impoverished and the brain irritable from want of food. In short they are often obliged to eat to live, instead of living to eat.

Dr. Harley wants to know "if yet between meal times there has entirely ceased to be heard within the precincts of Anglo-Indian bungalows calls for delectable pawnies, pegs, and pick-me-ups." Now I have been in India a good many years, and although I have often heard of 'brandy-pani,' 'soda pani,' and 'pani.' I never before heard of "delectable pawnies." Doubtless there are persons who take 'pegs' between meals, but I venture to say there is more pegging in London than in India. And as regards an inactive life, I venture to say, that, combining business with pleasure, the Anglo-Indian takes as the rule a very large amount of excercise, and that notwithstanding the limited time at his disposal in which exercise can be taken with impunity. He (or she) not unfrequently errs on the side of excess, then exposing himself while heated to that most fertile of all causes of liver inflammation 'chill.'

But Dr. Harley objects to chill as a cause. He writes, "from Dr. Moore having unfortunately made some statements regarding hepatic chill in India which are unsupported by clinical experience, it is necessary for me, in order to prevent the propagation of what I consider to be an error, to comment upon them." Dr. Harley then partially quotes what I said of chill, ending with the following observations; "In this, it appears to me, Dr. Moore fails to perceive that, in presenting this theory, he is in reality giving us a nut without a kernel, the why and the wherefore of the liver being the special point of attack of chill in India not being even touched upon" Dr. Harley appears to think that I could in a brief article such as appeared in the *Gazette* and *Lancet* explain and argue all points! And then Dr. Harley brings forward the old objections against chill being a cause of disease, viz., that such disease does not present itself at Moscow or in Siberia, or at other places where atmospheric vicissitudes are great. But as previously remarked, the cutaneous surface of Europeans especially is rendered extraordinarily susceptible to a lowering of temperature in India by the over-excitation and consequent cutaneous debility produced by heat. A fall of so many degrees in the tropics is much more felt than a fall to the same extent in a cold climate. For in addition to cutaneous debility, people in India, both natives and Europeans, wear thin clothing, which is not sufficient protection against sudden changes and draughts; and people in India in the early hot part of the night, are apt to kick on the clothing and a sudden breeze, or the early morning air, chills them; for doors and windows are not usually shut as in England. They are also liable to chill from punkahs and tatties, and especially from their own imprudence after excercise.

And now for the answer why the liver is the organ affected by chill. A given bulk of the rarified atmosphere of the tropics must contain less oxygen than the denser atmosphere of colder climates. As less excercise is taken in the tropics (although this is not universally the case), it follows that the breathing is less accelerated by motion, resulting in a diminished bulk of air, and therefore of oxygen being inspired. As a necessary consequence of these two distinct manners in which the supply of oxygen is curtrailed, the carbon expired is diminished in quantity. Therefore some other organ must perform compensating work, or the blood becomes charged with effete material. The liver is the principal compensating organ which becomes exited, congested, and weakened. If 'gluttony and intemperance are superadded, there are further influence still further congesting the liver. Whether my theory be a correct one or not, the facts remain that a congested or weakned organ is most liable to be affected by chill, that most of the cases of hepatitis or dysentery one meets with may be traced to a chill, and that the tendency of all diseases in India from exposure is abdominal.

Dr. Harley objects to my mode of criticising his book, because he says I made it appear he attributed gluttony and intemperance to all Anglo-Indians. I object to Dr. Harley's mode of criticising my articles because he makes it appear (*vide* p. 51) that I advanced the existence of a special liver chill producing influence in Hindustan, differing from what exists in, and is even at work in all quarters." I did nothing of the kind. I merely stated "atmospheric vicissitude is nowhere so powerfully felt as in India." And I gave my reasons.

After what Dr. Harley has said against chill as a cause of liver disease, it is rather startling to find the following at page 50 of his book; "from personal observation I have arrived at the conclusion that a damp cold atmosphere is a most fruitful cause of all forms of congestive liver disease. This I explain on the principle that the influence of a cold damp atmosphere upon the hepatic organ is indirect, being excited through the intermediary of its chill favouring power."

The fact is, Dr. Harley as a 'London physician' and a 'pioneer' of hepatic pathology is annoyed at being told what he did not know before, viz., that natives are as liable to hepatic abscess as Europeans. And especially as the correction came from a poor Indian Army Surgeon, whose only claim to be heard is a limited experience in this contracted sphere of Indian service.

MACAO AND CHINA.

IT appears that after all these years Macao is at length to be recognised as a Portuguese Colony. The Portuguese had been for more than 40 years engaged in virtually unsuccessful efforts—unsuccessful according to Medhurst, chiefly because of heir own violence—to open a trade with China when, in 1557, they received permission to land and erect store-houses on an island near the mouth of the Canton River. To this island they gaxe the name of Macao. It was a desert place. According to some accounts, the permission granted by China—or, to speak more correctly, by Chinese provincial Mandarins—was in consequence of assistance rendered by certain Portuguese adventurers to the Canton authorities in hunting down a pirate chief. Upon this permission the Portuguese founded a claim to the island, and despite the obviously slender nature of the title, have continued ever since to govern the place as though it were a Portuguese possession. The Chinese, meanwhile, though with their usual temporising policy they refrained from any active attempt to control the settlement resisted on several occasions the Portuguese assertion of territorial rights. In 1749, a convention was signed providing for a joint Portuguese and Chinese Government of the place, and this arrangement continued for nearly a century. In 1849, the celebrated Governor Amaral forcibly abolished the Chinese-custom house at Macao and took steps to establish the undivided sway of Portugal over the island. He was assassinated by the Chinese, the result being that the resident Chinese Mandarin was expelled from Macao and the island was thenceforth exclusively governed by the Portuguese. Various attempts were subsequently made to obtain China's recognition of Portuguese sovereignty, but they were all unsuccessful. Now, however, it is asserted that Sir Robert Hart has arranged the basis of a treaty by which China withdraws all opposition to Portugal's claim, in return for concessions to be made by the latter Power with a view to the better protection of the Chinese revenue. Sir Robert recently paid a visit to Hongkong with the object of devising some means to put an end to the smuggling of which that place is supposed to be the head-quarters. Macao had to be brought into the arrangement, and hence the surrender of the island to the Power which has ruled it so long. It is not yet known exactly what schems Sir Robert has elabrated with regard to smuggling, but rumour says, among other things, that the Hoppoship of Canton is to be abolished and that the customs at that place are to be brought under the control of the service over which Sir Robert Hart presides.—*Japan Mail.*

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Oct. 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 12th Sept 1886:—7th Regt Bo Infy—Subhedar Gurdin Awasti to be Subhedar-Major, vice Ramji Ghatge, deceased; Jamadar Lingu to be Subhedar vice Gurdin Awasti, promoted, and Havaldar, Lakshiman Deshpande to be Jamadar, vice Lingu, promoted.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the 25th Aug 1886:—Capt D C W Harrison, S C, Wing Officer, 4th Bo Infy (Offg Bgde-Major at Aden), to be a Bgde-Major on the Estabt, vice Major J M Heath, C M G, retired.

The undermentioned officer had been granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, from the date of being struck off duty:—Col C J Anderson, S C, Comdt, 2nd Lancers (private affairs), for one year, Pension service, 33 years 106 days.

The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the 28th Aug 1886:—2nd Lancers—Native gentleman Nilkant Govind Ranade to be Jamadar without probation.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps, Capt W H Lyster,—16th Oct 1886.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the 7th Oct 1886:—Major L F Heath, S C, Wing Comdr, 3rd Regt Bo Lt Infy, to be an Assist Adjt Genl of Divn, in succession to Lieut-Col H L Dundas, tran-ferred to Army Head-quarters.

The following promotion is made in the Subordinate Medical Dept:—Sub-Assist Apothecary G C Ringrow, No 148, to be Second Grade Assistant Apothecary vice A J Kinneally, No 110, deceased. Dated 31st July 1886.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Lieut-Col A Currie, Bo Cavy, 2nd in Com, 4th Cavy, Pension service, 27 years 321 days.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year, from the 16th Oct 1886, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Lieut F J M Edwards, S C Sqdn Officer, 3rd Bo Lt Cavy, Pension service, 4 years 360 days.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Col T R Nimmo, S C, Hony A D C to the Viceroy, Pension service, over 30 years.

With the approval of the Govt of India H E the Govr in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps in connection with the Southern Maratha Railway, to be designated "The Southern Mahratha Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps."

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Col J H Drummond, S C; Lieut-Col C E Blowers, S C; and Lieut-Col C F James, S C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Col A M Phillips, S C, six months, private affairs; Major J Grant, S C, six months, medical certificate; Lieut C L H Cox, S C, four months, medical certificate; Lieut Col J Withers, S C, three months, medical certificate; and Major M W Stevens, Genl List, Infy, two months, medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Badur Marotirao Bhujungrao, Senior Asst to the Political Supt, Palanpur, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the Pol. Supt, Palunpur, in addition to his

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

We have again to report a very quiet week in business of all descriptions. The near approach of the *Dewalli* holidays, during which there is nothing doing in native circles, added to the dull state of things already existing, has reduced our markets generally to a state of stagnation for the present; and though we hear, as usual at this time of the year, the stereotyped phrase, "a return of activity is expected after the *Dewalli*," it is difficult, at the moment, to find a basis for such an expectation beyond the wish which is proverbially father to the thought. Day after day, since the beginning of the week, we have had to chronicle a lifeless market in our chief export staple, with scarcely business enough doing to fix quotations, and with an entire absence of that activity in forward contracts which sometimes marks the advent of a new season. Certainly the tenor of advices cabled from the other side have not been of a tenor to invite speculative action on either talk; and on the part of those who have actual requirements to meet sooner or later, there seems rather a disposition to await the course of the market for a while, than to meet their wants at current quotations. In Wheat and Seeds there has been an almost entire absence of business. A few parcels of ready stuff have changed hands; but dealers show no inclination to make contracts for future delivery, and name rates quite out of the reach of buyers. Exchange has been a quiet market on the whole, with but little business doing, and after some fluctuations, our rates this evening show an advance of 1-16d. in demand Bank Bills, and of ⅛d. in 3 months' sight Credits compared with those which we quoted by last mail.

When our last weekly report was written, the latest quotation for Bar Silver which we had from London was 45⅛d. per oz.; the rate subsequently advanced to 45¼d., then declined to 45 3-16d., and afterwards to 45d. per oz. Taking an upward turn again on Tuesday, the rate moved up 1-16d., and yesterday's London telegram quotes a further rise of 1-16ths, making the price 45⅛d., or exactly the same as it was a week ago. There were some extra allotments of Council Bills last Thursday; of which Rs. 2,30,000 were on Bombay, and 2,70,000 on Calcutta at 1s. 5⅞d. Reuter's telegram of yesterday reports that at the usual Biddings Rs. 14,70,000 Bills were allotted to Calcutta, and Rs. 30,000 only to Bombay at 1s. 5 9-32d., the minimum rate receiving 96 per cent. In addition, five lakhs Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 5 11-32d per rupee. We also learn privately, that five lakhs more demand were placed at 1s. 5 5-16d.

The Liverpool Cotton market was steady yesterday, with sales 10,000 bales, of which 1,200 bales were Surats, and spot quotations, both for Mid-Uplands and Surats were unaltered. Arrivals, which were quiet, were 1-64d. higher for October-January; for January-February they were unchanged; while for February-March they were 1-64d. lower. There has been a good deal of fluctuation, within comparatively small limits, in arrivals at Liverpool during the past week; but comparing yesterday's rates with those ruling last Wednesday, an advance has been established of 1-64d. per lb. for October-January; and of 1-32d. for February-March; while January-February are quoted the same. Yesterday's New York advices report a decline of two points in Futures at 9·26; but the spot price was unchanged at 9 5-16. Arrivals at the Ports were 32,000 bales, against 41,000 bales for the same day last year, and 39,000 bales in 1884.

Money.—Notwithstanding the very limited demand which continues to exist for trade purposes—less than usual even at this generally slack time of the year, owing to the general dulness of trade—there is still considerable pressure in the Money market. The last Return issued by the Presidency Bank showed that the position was about the same as for the previous week. There had been an increase in Public Deposits at the Head Office; but the state of the Cash Balance showed but a trifling increase; while in Loans and Bills discounted there was an increase of about three-and-one-third lakhs. Latterly, however, there has been an easier feeling both here and in Calcutta.

Exchange opened firm after last mail, and although there was no actual change in quotations, the previous day's rates were firmly maintained. The Banks showed rather more confidence in selling, both ready and forward; while their buying rates for Mercantile Bills, for next year, were nominally higher. A quieter feeling was noticeable at the end of the week, and quotations dropped 1-32d., chiefly in sympathy with Silver, which was wired a little lower. On Monday morning the Banks opened quoting Telegraphic Transfers 1-32d. lower than they closed at on Saturday, and though there was rather more inclination on the part of the Banks to buy, the rates at closing were the same as those which ruled previously for both Bank Bills and Credits. Thereafter the market became irregular, and rates for Mercantile Paper and Bank Bills declined 1-32d. and 1-16d., respectively. Some sales of Bank Telegraphic were reported at 1s. 5 5 32d. to 1s. 5 3-32d. for January delivery. Yesterday the market opened pretty steady, and closed firm at an advance of 1-32d. since the morning, both for ready and forward, most of the Banks, however, refusing to name rates for large amounts pending advices regarding Council allotments. Rates close for the Mail nominally unaltered; but really the market is firmer, especially for forward delivery, the chief cause being no doubt the free sales of Council drafts yesterday. Silver, under, this influence, has risen to 45¼d. as above reported notwithstanding that privious Exchanges both in India and China had shown dulness, and although money is easier here and in Calcutta, the Bank of Bengal having lowered its rate 1 per cent. For forward (April-May) delivery 3 months' Credits were sold to-day at 1s. 5 11-32d.; but at the close Banks asked 1s. 85⅝d., and were sellers of Telegraphic Transfers for January, and perhaps February, at 185 3-16d. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5 5-16d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5 9-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5⅝d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 5 13-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 15-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 5 15-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 19-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 5¼d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5⅝d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	1'84½	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1'86	,,

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 9th October 1886	49,56,095
Silver received during the week	5,57,739
	55,13 834
New coin paid during the week	10,02,291
	45,11,510
Silver belonging to private individuals	21,40,626
	66,52,166
Last week	54,68,111

Freights have been extremely quiet throughout the week, and rates have had a drooping tendency. Few transactions are reported, but the "Mounts Bay" has been fixed for U. K., Marseilles, or Antwerp at 18s. per ton; and the "Clan Cameron" has engaged a full cargo for Dunkirk, at 18s. 3d. per ton. The "Rydal Hall" booked some Wheat for Liverpool at 15s., old scale; and the "County of Salop" for London filled up at the same rate, new scale. Cargo has been booked for Catania at 18s. 9d. for next month's shipment; and the "Hornhead" has been put on the berth for Dunkirk at 18s. 3d. The following may be taken as our unclosing quotations:—

Liverpool	Ready	18s. 9d. measurement.
London	,,	11s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. weight.
Continent	,,	18s. 3d. to 18s. 9d.
Open Charter	,,	18s.
Havre	,,	18s. 9s.
Dunkirk	,,	18s. 9d.
Antwerp	,,	18s. 9d.
Marseilles	,,	18s. 1¼d.
Trieste & Venice	,,	20s. at Exchange 2s.

Government Paper.—There has been a good deal doing in Four per cent. during the week, and the rate has fluctuated from day to day, touching at one time 97 9-16ths; it has, however, recovered this fall, and this evening closes at 97⅜, the rate at which it stood on last Thursday. Four-and-a-half per cent. has been steady throughout at 102⅜.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving.—The annual Return issued by the Bombay Millowners' Association during the past week, and giving particulars of this industry to the 30th June last, contains much valuable and interesting information. From it we find that, taking the whole of India, there were 95 Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working, and in the course of erection on the above date, as against 87 on the 30th June 1885; that over twenty-two-and-a-half lakhs of Spindles, and nearly 17,500 Looms were in use, against 2,148,706 of the former, and 16,537 of the latter in the previous year. The average number of hands employed daily in this industry was 74,383 for the year under review, while for 1884-85 it was 67,198. Comparing the consumption of the raw material we find it to have been 6,43,204 bales, and about 6,00,000 bales for the two years, respectively. The number of Mills in the Bombay Presidency was 70, leaving 25 for the rest of India; while in the city of Bombay and its suburbs 50 Mills out of these 70 are situated, making our city the Capital of this great and growing industry. The subjoined tabular statement shows the distribution of the Mills in the various parts of India:—

Locality.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No of hands employed daily	Cotton consumed.
Bombay City and Suburbs	50	13,83,773	12,063	44,111	3,91,154
Up-Country	20	3,10,024	2,567	10,068	89,193
Total Bombay Presidency	70	16,98,797	14 635	54,179	4,80,344
Berar	1	16,380	...	557	5,012
Central Provinces	2	47,040	406	2,850	18,742
Hyderabad (Nizam's Territory)	2	35,172	403	650	3,700
Central India	1	26,036	461	714	9,864
Bengal Presidency	6	2,27,916	...	6,972	70,360
North-West Provinces and Oudh	3	80,352	853	2,981	13 288
Madras Presidency	7	95,728	235	2,925	33,206
Travancore	1	11,120	...	355	2,788
Mysore	1	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry	1	23,020	452	2,200	5,400
Total India	95	22,61,561	17,455	74,383	6,43,204

The progress of this industry in our Presidency since 1877 (from which the Associations records date,) is shown by the following comparison:—

	Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Hands employed.	Cotton consumed.
1877	41	10,43,944	9,291	24 174	1,29,800 bales.
1886	70	16,98,797	14,635	54,179	4,80,344 ,,

Taking the figures for all India from 1879 (the earliest date from which reliable information is obtainable), we have the following differences:—

	Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Hands employed.	Cotton consumed.
1879	56	14,52,794	13,018	42,914	2,67,585 bales.
1886	95	22,61,561	17,435	74,383	6,43,204 ,,

As to the amount of Capital invested in Cotton Mills, we are unable to get at the total amount paid up, owing to a return not being given by some private owners, not to speak of money out on mortgage, &c.; but taking the figures as far as they have been ascertainable, we have a total paid up Capital of Rs. 4,73,00,845 for the 46 Mills in Bombay itself which have given returns; and of Rs. 1,12,97,150 for the rest of this Presidency. Looking at it in another way, and taking the cost of the Looms at Rs. 550 each, and that of the Spindles at Rs 32 each (interest during construction included) we arrive, on this basis, at a Capital of Rs. 6,24,10,754 now engaged in this industry in the Bombay Presidency, and of Rs. 8,19,70,403 for the whole of India. Compared with last year, this gives an increase in Capital employed of Rs. 7,03,854 for Bombay and of Rs. 30,41,907 for the rest of the country.

The year 1885-86 has been a very trying one for he Bombay Mills, owing to the comparative scarcity and dearness of the raw material; but most of them have passed well through the ordeal, and there are much brighter prospects for the year 1886-87. There may still be some weeding-out or winnowing required where the pernicious principles on which some of these concerns were started are still allowed to remain in force; but, on the whole, the out-look for this industry in India is very promising, and especially is it so in Bombay—which may well call itself the Capital of this Industry in the least—where one of our enterprising citizens has lately organized a new departure, by promoting the production of the higher counts of Yarn and the finer makes of Cloths. In addition to those included in the present return, five new Mills are projected in Bombay, and three more in the Mofussil.

EXPORTS.

Cotton.—Our market has been very quiet during the past week; sellers have shown but little disposition, latterly, to meet such demand as existed, and few transactions have been reported. Amongst those which have transpired since last mail we way mention some sales of Good Khangaum, for March delivery Rs. 178; and Good Julgaum Rs. 177 for February, and Rs. 176 for March. The latter has also been done for March delivery, Rs. 177 per candy. Fully Good Bengals have been taken at Rs. 161 for January delivery. Good Broach is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 208 per candy for March delivery betweeh native merchants. To-day we have heard of no fresh transactions. The best rates offering are Rs. 179, Rs. 178, and Rs. 177 for Good Khangaum for January, February and March delivery, respectively; and Rs. 156, Rs. 160, and Rs. 169 for Good, Fully Good, and Fine Bengals, for December delivery; but sellers hold out for a rupee better.

The Weather and Crop Reports, issued to-day by the Chamber of Commerce, give rather less favourable news than those which last preceded them. It is not now the drought, but rather an excess of rain, which is injuriously affecting the Cotton plants in some districts. In only one place Dhulia—are the plants said to have been seriously damaged, so far; but they are reported to have sustained slight damage at Nagpore, Oomrawattee, Barsi, and Julgaum. The Cotton plants were flourishing at Broach; also at Sholapore. At Dhollera more rain was still wanted; and at Bhownuggar the crops were said to be doing well.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

			Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Crop—				
Bengal, Fine,	Ready		Rs. 161	= 3 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		,, 158	= 3 15-32d.
Do. Good	do.		,, 150	= 3 11-32d.
Omra Good	do.		,, 178	= 3 15-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.		,, 170	= 3 25-32d.
Dholiera, Fully Good	do.		,, 185	= 4 3-32d.
Do. Good	do.		,, 175	= 3 15-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.		,, 190	= 4 5-16d.
Westerns, Good	do.		,, 177	= 3 29-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.		,, 170	= 3 25-32d.
New Crop—				
Bengal, Fine,	Dec.-Jany.		,, 170	= 3 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		,, 161	= 3 19-32d.
Do. Good	do.		,, 156	= 31d.
Omra do.	March		,, 174	= 34d.
Do. do.	do.	Good Staple	,, 178	= 3 31-32d.
Broach do.	do.		,, 208	= 4 19-32d.
Bhownugger Good,	April		,, 180	= 4d.

Wheat and Seeds.—It would be difficult for this market to show less animation than it has lately displayed. There is a strong disinclination on the part of dealers to enter into forward contracts when buyers are to be found, which is seldom enough, as current rates are generally quite out of the reach of the latter. The little business, consequently, which has been done, has been in ready stuff, and on a small scale. Sales of small lots ready White Delhi Wheat at Rs. 4 have been reported; and of Hard Yellow (63 per cent), for one month's delivery, at Rs. 4-6 per cwt. *Barley* has been offering, for October-November delivery, at Rs. 3-1 per cwt. In Seeds we have heard of no transactions worth noting. *Gingelly* Seed generally attracts the attention of buyers at this time of the year; but the crop is said to be a small one; and orders are said not to be coming forward freely from the Continent, which takes the bulk of the export of this Seed. We quote:—

Fine Peasy	Rs.	4-8-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,,	4-5-6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	4-0-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	4-0-0	,,

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the Week	156,485	341,785	124,463
,, Since 1st Jan.	11,340,737	9,688,871	6,631,144
Linseed—For the Week	19,901	50,050	53,503
,, Since 1st Jan.	3,483,936	4,776,366	3,838,685
Rapeseed—For the Week	6,220	14,861	27,047
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,132,004	1,456,228	990,737
Gingelly Seed—For the Week	18,725	4,703	9,954
,, Since 1st Jan.	987,400	1,006,654	805,635

The movements of Cotton to-date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For the week	3,465	5,229	5,608
Since 1st January	1,396,392	999,151	1,549,488
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	3,799	112	480
Since 1st January	996,232	683,929	1,147,732
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	400	322	1,25
Since 1st January	48,572	55,900	93,

IMPORTS.

Piece-Goods and Yarns.—As usual on the approach of the *Dewallee* very little business has been doing in the Bazaar. The demand for *Grey Shirtings* has been very slack. Stocks are increasing, and dealers are willing sellers. The market has been very dull for all other descriptions of *Grey Goods*. There is but little doing in *Bleached Goods*, and rates are barely supported. *Dyed, Printed*, and *Turkey Red* Goods are extremely dull, and rates are drooping.

Local-made Goods and Yarns.—*Cloths* have been naturally in somewhat slack demand; but the market though quiet is steady. There has been some activity in local *Yarns*, owing to the P. & O. Co. having reduced the rate of freight to China which led to purchases of ready Yarn, and a slight advance on last Mail's rates was established. The following are our closing quotations:—

	In.	Yd.	lbs.	As.	Net per lb. cents.	As.	cents.
T. Cloths	24	24	4	...	7·25	to	7·50
,,	29	24	6	...	7·15	,,	7·25
,,	44	24	8	...	7	,,	7·15
Long Cloths	36	36	8	...	7	,,	7·15
,,	39	36	9	...	7	,,	7·25
,,	44	36	10	...	7		
Domestics	27	72	14	...	7	,,	7·15
,,	32	72	19	...	7		
,,	39	72	24	...	7		
,,	44	72	27	...	7	,,	7·15
Sheetings	60	5	3	...	7	,,	7·15
Plain Dhoties	45	10	3	...	7	,,	7·25
Fancy Dhoties	26	5	0½	...	7·25	,,	7·50
,,	32	8	1¼	...	7·15	,,	7·25
,, R. B.	45	10	3	...	8		
Dorias	24	30	7	...			

YARN.

		Mule.	Water.
Twist No.	6s	... 5 3-16	... ...
,, ,,	8s	... ...	... ...
,, ,,	10s	... 5 5-16	... ...
,, ,,	16s	... 5 13-16	... ...
,, ,,	20s	... 6½	... 6¾
,, ,,	24s	... 6¾	... 6¾
,, ,,	30s	... 7¼	... 7¼

Metals.—*Copper* is quiet at unchanged prices and a moderate business only is passing. There is however a steady feeling in the market. *Yellow Metal* has been in small request and the price is As. 4 lower for Braziers'. *Iron* is steady and a small business only has been passing at previous rates.

Coals.—A pretty good business has been transacted during the past week; and we hear of sales having been effected of a cargo of Londonderry West Hartley, for Oct.-Nov. shipment, at Rs. 15-8-0 per ton; also of some retail lots of Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 14-2-0, Davison's West Hartley, and Cardiff, at Rs. 15 per ton, all November-December shipment.

Shares.—There has been a considerable business doing in the market on some days since the issue of our last weekly report; and although we have had to chronicle an advance in the prices of several Mill shares, the movement has, latterly, been the other way, the less favourable accounts regarding the growing Cotton crop, having apparently frightened some of the holders of this scrip; although it will be seen from our remarks under another heading that it would be premature to take a pessimist view of the ultimate outturn of our crop. Coorla Mill shares have declined Rs. 30 during the week; City of Bombay Rs. 25; Colaba Land Mill Rs. 17½; Manockjee Petit, Queen, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving, and Sholapore, Rs. 15; Alliance, Connaught, Framjee Petit Manufacturing, National Spinning, and New Great Eastern, Rs. 10; and Hindustan, Indian Manufacturing, Jewraj Balloo, and Ripon, Rs. 5, per share. The Fort Press Company's shares are down Rs. 20; and Bombay Cotton Press and Colaba Press have receded Rs. 5 each; the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills are Rs. 25 lower. Bombay and Burmah Trading have more than recovered their recent sharp decline, and are now quoted Rs. 275 higher than they were last week; the third issue are also Rs. 25 higher. In other Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Flour Mills have declined Rs. 20; Bombay Ice Manufacturing Rs. 3; and Cooper Madon Rs. 2, Treacher & Co., on the other hand, are Rs. 5 higher.

(*For Bombay Bill and Stock List see page* 3.)

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipalas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 2 Homeward Mails from Bombay—Outward Mails from Europe—Latest Telegrams—Heads of Intelligence.
2 3 4 General Summary.
5 Death of Sir Herbert Macpherson—Death of Mr. Daly—Prætorita.
6 Telegrams.
7 Notes from Upper Burma—The New Expedition to Burma—Service Grumblings.
8 An Italian Savant's Tour in India—V.
9 Bombay Reforms—V.—Our Simla News-Letter.
10 Jottings from Poona—Jottings from Ratnagiri.
11 Bombay Polo Tournament—Military—Bombay and Presidency—The Accident to the s.s. Dunedin—The Bombay Municipal Budget.
12 Mixed in Matrimony—Goading no Torture—The Bombay Theosophical Society—Cotton Forecast for the Bombay Presidency.
13 Correspondence: Transit Duties in Native States—An Appeal to Hindus—The Poona Assault Case.
14 The Native Press—Employment of Muhammadans in the Public Service.
15 Leading Article: The Colonial and Indian Institute—Affairs at Hyderabad.
16 Leading Articles: The Trade of Bombay.
17 Leading Articles: Testotalism in the Army—Indian Imports and indian Manufactures.
18 Leading Articles: The Cost of the Bombay Water Works—The Duke of Connaught at Meerut.
19-20 The Riots at Delhi—The Affairs of a Native States—Bengal—Madras.
21 N.-W. Provinces, Oudh and Punjab—Official Gazettes—Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Commercial Intelligence.
22-23 Commercial Intelligence.
24 Shipping Intelligence—Births, Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

CLINE—October 11, at Sea, four days from Bombay, Edwin Alfred Cline, late Deputy Magistrate of Allahabad, aged 56 years.
HINDS—October 15, at Chunar, Sergeant M Hinds (Government Railway Police), late Corporal in the Devonshire Regiment (Jhansi).
MONTGOMERY—October 15, at Guntakul, Florence May, daughter of Mr C A Montgomery, Supervisor, Bellary-Kistna Railway, aged 17.
O'REILLY—October 15, at Mongyr, Bertie, the beloved child of Mr and Mrs O'Reilly.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1886.

Mr. Justice Stephen's committee of inquiry into the charges brought against the Ordnance Department may be trusted to thoroughly sift all the evidence brought before it, and to issue an impartial report. Until the Committee has reported it would be manifestly unfair to give any opinion on the charges of corruption, but it may be well to look at the assertion made on both sides. Colonel Hope and Captain Armit distinctly state that they can prove instances of bribery among the lower officials, and of the existence of improper financial interests among the higher, and they offer to do so before a Royal Commission. It is incredible that gentlemen in their position should make such statements unless they themselves believe them to be true. But it must be remembered that Colonel Hope is an unsuccessful inventor, and unsuccessful inventors are often prone to take a jaundiced view of things. It is quite possible that he may have heard of one or two cases of corruption among the subordinate officials—for no firm can be sure that all its subordinates are absolutely incorruptible—and magnified them in his own mind into proofs of the corruption of the whole department. A great deal is made out of the fact that a number of officials connected with the manufacturing departments hold or have held shares in the Elswick Ordnance Company. But this fact alone, though it is *prima facie* highly unsatisfactory, does not necessarily mean all that Colonel Hope interprets it to mean. The objection to officials holding such shares has arisen out of a greatly exaggerated idea of the importance of the Government contracts. In his speech to the shareholders at the annual meeting of the Elswick Ordnance Company, Sir William Armstrong stated that from 1863 to 1878 the Government orders for new guns (many of them experimental) only averaged £1,654 per annum, and the total amount, including the Palliser conversions, which were obliged under the patent to go to the Elswick Ordnance Company, were under £4,000 a year, an absolutely insignificant amount in the transactions of the firm. Furthermore the chairman distinctly affirmed, and it is a statement that could be instantly disproved by the books if incorrect, that after 1863 the Company was based on foreign support, and grew on account of that support to its present dimensions. During the Russian scare in 1878, the English Government persuaded the Company to give them four 100-ton guns manufactured for the Italian Government, though, by doing so, the Company ran the risk of paying a heavy penalty for failure of contract, which they saved by a few days only. This transfer has been the theme of many a tirade, but from all the evidence at present available it seems clear that it was solely due to a patriotic desire to serve the Government, and the assertion that the guns supplied to Government had been rejected by the Italian Government at proof, is, so far, unsupported by evidence.

Possibly the English Ordnance officers may not be the best obtainable, and means may be found of getting men with greater technical skill, though no such plan has been suggested. But we cannot well believe off-hand that they are so incapable as to accept four condemned guns as serviceable. Guns that have failed at proof must show some visible defects, flaws or cracks; they must show faults when rifled, or an escape of gas when fired. That four guns of the size and importance of 100-ton guns could all fail at proof, and yet show no trace visible to the merest tyro in gun manufacture, is practically impossible; and no reasonable theory of corruption can be based upon that allegation. Some writers on this subject confidently assert that we are not advancing in gun manufacture. But are they not rather too confident upon this point? Sir William Armstrong simply quotes a page in the history of Ordnance development again, when he says:—"Twenty years ago the largest service charge of gunpowder in any gun was 16lb., and the heaviest shot was 68lb. At present the highest service charge has risen to 880 lb., and the heaviest shot to nearly a ton." It is the fashion in these days to run down everything English and praise everything of foreign manufacture, and consequently every failure of English guns is made much of and loudly discussed. No foreign nation would for a moment allow such a fierce light to beat on all the details of manufacture as the English factories have to bear, and they take every opportunity of concealing their failures from the public, while we trumpet ours abroad. "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," especially in the hands of critics. The English breech-loading guns were designed for use with the old black powder, the strain from which was chiefly on the breech. When the first patterns were made, brown cocoa powder was introduced, and this being a slower powder, throws more strain on the chase of the gun and less on the breech. The Royal Gun Factory at once reported that the first pattern would require strengthening for use with cocoa powder. Notwithstanding this, the unstrengthened guns were used with brown powder, and with the expected result. All the five guns which burst were of the old pattern, and burst when used with brown powder, for which they had been declared unfit. The report of the officials of the Royal Gun Factory on the Collingwood gun has been used against themselves, and it appears to us, unjustly so. "Somebody has blundered," as usual, but not they. They designed a gun for a certain powder; when a new powder is introduced they report that the construction of the gun must be altered to bear the increased strain. The guns are not so altered and five burst. Some one must be hanged for this, but the critics who have tried to bring the offence home to the Royal Gun Factory would hang the wrong culprit. It does not strengthen our artillery to say so, but it will help to a clearer judgment of this question to remember that England is not the only country that has occasional failures in its cannon. In May 1885, a French 75-ton—twice the size of the unfortunate Collingwood gun—burst at the muzzle, and on its fellow gun being examined it was found to be cracked. These guns were nearly twice the size of the Collingwood gun. In 1880, a French 38-ton gun burst at the muzzle, and, later, a 6-inch steel-gun blew off its unhooped muzzle. Other instances could be given, both of French and German failures, but these are enough to show that the failures are not confined to England.

With regard to the question of giving contracts to the Elswick Ordnance Company, it must be remembered that, with the exception of Sir J. Whitworth and Co., the Elswick is the only heavy ordnance factory in England, and that contracts have been given to both.

It is exactly the same with other warlike stores, for Kynoch and Eley both make cartridges for Government, and when Kynoch undertook to make the solid drawn cartridges a short time ago, he stipulated that Government should guarantee a certain amount of work. As a rule the manufacture of guns and cartridges requires heavy and costly plant. This can only be set up for steady work, as otherwise its cost would ruin the contractors; it is absolutely necessary, therefore, if Government wish to buy from the trade, that they should give some guarantee of continuance. It is rather different with the gunpowder trade, as powder is extensively sold for private purposes, and with the exception of the prism presses, the same kind of plant does for all kinds of powder. Therefore the contracts can be more distributed, and as a matter of fact, Curtis and Harvey, Pigou and Wilks, Hall and Co. and The Rosslyn Mills all manufacture for Government. But it is different with heavy ordnance, and one reason why it is unlikely that the Elswick Ordnance Company got more than their fair share of contracts is that during six out of the last fourteen years the adviser to Government was Sir John Adye, the most stubborn opponent of breech-loaders in the whole British Artillery. Both as Director of Artillery and as Surveyor-General of Ordnance, Sir John had a great deal to say to the Ordnance purchases, and it is beyond belief that a firm believer in muzzle-loaders should go out of his way to advise any undue placing of contracts with the great breech-loading firms. Even now, in his recent letter to the *Times*, Sir John shows that he is not quite converted to breech-loaders, though keenly alive to the necessity for inquiry and experiment. He even revives the objections to the old breech mechanism of the Armstrong guns, which has been repeatedly criticised and finally rejected even by Elswick. But this is scarcely a matter of present practical importance. It is more to the purpose to remember that although the charges brought against the English Ordnance Department are too serious and too precise to be refused a very searching inquiry, there is, nevertheless, a great deal to be said on the other side, and that the case is not one for premature judgment.

The lamentable accident at the Polo Tournament last week terminated yesterday morning in the death of Mr. Daly, after having lain unconscious for nearly seven days. The incident throws a gloom upon the recollection of the tournament, and awakens very sincere and widespread regret. This is, if we mistake not, the third death from an accident at polo that has occurred in India this year, and it is inevitable that so melancholy an event should once more call attention to the dangers which attend the game. That they are dangers which the highest courage and skill cannot obviate will be evident to whoever saw the accident yesterday week, and who knows anything of the Polo record of the two players whose collision has ended thus mournfully. Had the catastrophe been brought about by the unskilfulness of a tyro at the game, there would have been room for explaining it away on the comforting ground that if only experienced players would appear in matches and tournaments no harm would come. But in contemplating this particular case it seems as though skill and pluck, and strength of limb and seat, were no protection against danger—as though the danger were inherent, and as likely to impend over the good player as over the indifferent. The moral value of any manly game is so great—it has so wholesome an influence upon the character of the nation—that one would hesitate to say of this or of any other of the greater English games that it should be avoided because of dangers that outweigh any advantage that may be got from it. Yet it is impossible—it would almost be regrettable—that an incident like this should pass by without exercising, and properly exercising, some deterrant effect. Those who take to polo will do it with their eyes open, with a full consciousness of the risks they run, and many who value life and limb will ask themselves if any good that they can gain by it is worth seeking for at so great a risk. That the game will last, despite the yearly offering of victims to it, is true enough, and with all its dangers it is perhaps well that it should. A pursuit which brings out some of the best qualities of some of the best of our race yields its recompense on battle fields and wherever pluck and endurance are called for. Nature's own way of evolving the higher types is prodigal enough, and there, too, if we care to look at the matter in that light, there are risks. "So careful of the type she seems. So careless of the single life." We mourn none the less the loss of the "single life," even when we try to persuade ourselves that it has not been altogether thrown away.

It has puzzled a good many on-lookers to discover what it is that the upholders of the Portuguese ecclesiastical patronage have been fighting for in the recent controversy, and the mystery would not have been less had they revealed the desire for a revival of the regular religious orders which now, not at the eleventh but the thirteenth hour, appears to be in the minds of some of the Goanese. It appears from some of their journals that there is a strong desire for the re-introduction into Portuguese India of the religious communities who in some other countries supplement the work of the secular clergy by teaching in the schools, by visiting the sick, and by other works of charity which are the peculiar function of sisterhoods and religious fraternities. The desire in itself may be reasonable or unreasonable; it is decidedly unreasonable when it is put forward by defenders of the ecclesiastical rights of a Government which has deliberately suppressed the religious orders in its dominions. No doubt the Goanese ecclesiastical authorities feel the need of auxiliaries like those which have contributed so greatly to the work of the Roman Church under the Propaganda. They would doubtless be the first to confess that their own educational agencies are crippled by those laws of the Kingdom of Portugal which prohibit the presence of the religious orders within its territories. A people dependent for their education upon such schooling as that which the Goanese clergy, with their small resources, pecuniary and other, can give, must suffer a distinct disadvantage. But those who have chosen to stand up so strongly in defence of Portuguese rights must abide by Portuguese law. They must take the bad with the good—Pombal with his most faithful Majesty—and if they are not content with their bargain, so much the worse for them. "*Tu l'as voulu, Georges Dandin*," and there is an end of the matter.

An Ahmedabad correspondent sends us to-day a letter on some of the difficulties encountered by the local committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, which proves, if proof were needed, the unreasonableness of the attitude which some of the native Press—the Bengali Press mainly—have adopted in regard to the Fund. We are not sure that our correspondent does not make too much of the error into which these papers have fallen, and that when they see how they have altogether misunderstood the purpose and methods of the Fund it will receive justice at their hands. He at all events shows again, what should have been clear from the first, that for the present at all events European medical women must take a leading part in the work. His account of the obstacles which the dearth of higher education amongst native ladies puts in the way of supplying an order of native medical women is discouraging enough, but we may hope that all India is not as Ahmedabad in this respect, and that all times will not be as the present time, even at Ahmedabad. Apparently we must not look to the capital of Guzerat to send many medical recruits for some time to come. But that is not necessarily a discouraging fact. The lead in this matter must be taken by the Presidency towns, and until these have sent labourers into the field and given good proof of their capacity we must not expect great things of the mofussil towns. Mr. Cursetjee's account of the state of female education in Ahmedabad is nevertheless very note worthy, especially in its bearing upon some of the social problems of the day. We commend it to the notice of social reformers of all classes, particularly to those who, having pronounced against attempting to improve the position of Hindu women by means of legislation, will doubtless feel under so much the stronger compulsion to contribute to that eminently desirable object by such purely voluntary processes as some of the leaders in the female education movement in Bombay, for instance, will readily indicate to them.

DEATH OF MR. DALY.

After lingering for nearly a week, Mr. Daly yesterday succumbed to the injuries he received last Thursday evening in the Bombay Polo Tournament. He never regained consciousness for more than a few moments at a time, and growing gradually weaker expired at half-past three yesterday morning. This sad occurrence will be widely lamented, and especially throughout the Indian Army, in connection with which his father, General Sir Henry Daly, rendered distinguished service to the Empire. The deceased, Mr. George Kirkpatrick

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SOCIALISM IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

In a letter from Mr. Hyndman to the Chief of the City Police, he says that the distress among the unemployed is intense, and that the intended procession on the Lord Mayor's Day is the only means of compelling the Government to give the matter their attention.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

SOFIA, Oct. 20.

M. Stambuloff has had an interview with Gadban Effendi, and has refused to postpone the meeting of the Grand Sobranje. He warned Gadban Effendi that the days of Turkey were numbered if Russia entered Bulgaria.

The unanimity that exists between Russia and Turkey in regard to Bulgaria excites much apprehension.

THE LATE SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

At the Council meeting to-day, H. E. the President made the following remarks :—"Before the Council proceeds on its ordinary business, I desire to take this opportunity of expressing in the name of the Government of India, the deep sorrow and concern with which I have heard of the death of one our most distinguished Generals, Sir Herbert Macpherson. Until yesterday morning I had received no intimation even of his being unwell. On first reaching Mandalay, I noted in one of the letters from the Commander-in-Chief that he had suffered from a fistight touch of the sun, but he spoke lightly of the matter. From subsequent correspondence there was no appearance of its having produced any inconvenient effects. During the short time that he has remained in command in Burma he devoted himself unremittingly to the arduous duties which he had undertaken. He travelled about the country in various directions, and eventually went to Bhamo. I presume that on his return he must have contracted the fatal fever from which he died. It was on his way out to sea, whither he was being taken in the hope of the sea air proving beneficial, that he expired. In Sir Herbert Macpherson both India and England has lost a most talented and trustworthy officer, as well as a gallant and noble soldier. He has died in the discharge of duty, and I have taken upon myself to communicate to his family in my name and that of my colleagues our deep sympathy and regret. I have received a telegram from Her Majesty the Queen, in which she also expresses her deep sorrow at the calamity which has thus suddenly overtaken herself and the country."

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

A Fort St. George *Gazette Extraordinary* was issued to-day, in which H. E. the Governor in Council states :—

"It is with great grief the Right Hon. the Governor in Council announces to the Army the death of H. E. Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor Macpherson, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, which event took place on board the I. M. steamer Irrawaddy on the 20th October 1886.flag

"On this melancholy occasion the of Fort St. George will be hoisted half-mast high, and 15 minute guns, corresponding with the rank of the late Commander-in-Chief will be fired at each of the principal Military Stations under this Government.

"The Governor in Council further directs that all Officers of Her Majesty's Forces on the Madras Establishment shall wear mourning for a fortnight from this date."

Lady Macpherson, her daughter and niece arrived at Government House, Guindy Park, on Tuesday, as guests of the Governor.

The Provincial command of the Madras Army is again vested in the hands of Major-General Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B.

THE FUNERAL.

RANGOON Oct. 21.

Sir Herbert Macpherson was buried this morning in the Cantonment Cemetery at Rangoon with great ceremony. The troops in the garrison paraded in review order under the command of Colonel Nepean, the 5th Madras Infantry lining the road from the Railway Station to the Cemetery.

The chief mourners were Captain Macpherson, Seaforth Highlanders, son of Sir Herbert, Captain Beatson, Military Secretary, and Surgeon-Major Sibthorpe. The pall-bearers were Deputy Surgeon-General Donelly, Colonel Upcher and Lieutenant-Colonel Bromhead, South Wales Borderers, Lieut. Colonel Burgess, Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel Sartorius, 1st Beloochees, and Brigade Surgeon Monsell. The service was conducted by the Bishop of Rangoon. A large number of non-officials attended the funeral.

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21

The Duchess of Connaught is better

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND THE MADRAS COMMAND.

It is believed that the Duke of Connaught will get the Madras Command, *vice* Sir Herbert Macpherson. The latter had a touch of the sun a fortnight since, and fever supervened. He was going to sea for a change when he died.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

At the Supreme Legislative Council, the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Amendment Bill was passed into law, after some explanation by the Hon. T. C. Hope as to the alterations.

The Hon. Mr Peile spoke in approval of the measure.

The Hon. Mr. Hope introduced the Bill to regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes. The object of the Bill was to protect the telegraph and telephone wires from damage and interruption, which would be caused by the electric light wires touching them ; also prevent danger to the public which might arise by the wires being insufficiently protected and placed in such positions as to make contact with them possible.

The Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment Bill was passed, and other minor business transacted.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 21.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Bengal, with the homeward Indian mails of 15th instant, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria left here for Bombay this evening.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada left here for Bombay, Karrachee and Malabar Coast this evening.

ADEN, Oct. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera		3⅛
The Manchester market has been firm.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		70
4½ „ „		73½
3 „ Consols for Account		101
3½ „ Sterling Loan		100⅛
4½ „ French Rentes		110⅛
Bar Silver		45⅛

We have received a telegram that there has been heavy rain at Broach, and that the crops are likely to suffer in consequence.

The appointment of Mr. James Monteath, M.A., C.S., as Private Secretary to the Governor, in succession to Mr. G. H. R. Hart, is gazetted.

Mr. Monteath is allowed to retain a lien on his present substantive appointment of Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and General Departments. During Mr. Monteath's absence, Mr. J. deC. Atkins will hold the appointment of Under-Secretary to Government.

Mr. W. J. B. Clarke, M.I.C.E., has retired from the Public Works Department on pension.

The following permanent promotions in the Engineering Establishment, P. W. D. are notified :—Mr. J. C. Pottinger to be Executive Engineer, Second Grade ; Rao Bahadur K. R. Godbole to be Executive Engineer, Third Grade ; Mr. E. Pinhey to be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade ; and Khan Saheb Ibrahim Shaik Daud Ahmadi to be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Surgeon-Major P. Murphy, M.D., has been confirmed in his appointment of Superintendent of Mahableshwar.

Extension of leave for six months has been allowed to Mr. W. F. Lord, C.S., owing to continued ill-health.

Mr W. Webb, Barrister-at-Law, has been reappointed to act as Presidency Magistrate during the absence of Mr. Ryan.

Extraordinary leave for twelve months, without pay has been granted to Mr. T. R. Wynne, Executive Engineer State Railways.

Captain J. Burn-Murdock, R.E., has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Officiating Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, contributes to this week's *Bombay Government Gazette* a report on the rail-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency during the quarter ending June 30. The total amount of the trade was 22,566,970 maunds, showing an increase of 3,580,121 maunds over the trade of the previous quarter, and of 3,041,135 over that of the corresponding quarter of 1885.

From the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending the 19th instant it appears that there was a fair amount of rain throughout the Presidency, except Sind. More rain is still wanted in parts of Ahmedabad and the Pauch Mahals. The reaping of kharif crops and rabi sowing are progressing almost everywhere ; the standing crops are slightly injured by excessive rain in parts of five districts. Fever prevails in parts of thirteen and cattle-disease in parts of ten districts, and small-pox and cholera in parts of one district.

Shortly before leaving Madras, Lady Grant Duff, at the request of the Countess of Dufferin, wrote a report of the proceedings of the Madras Branch of the Female Medical Association. Her Ladyship is of opinion that the best chance for the Association is to connect itself with the existing district boards and municipalities. Every effort should be made to induce municipalities to set aside wards especially officered by women, and with private entrances, as the late experience at the Victoria Caste Hospital has shown that native women of position are perfectly willing to enter a hospital if arrangements are made to ensure privacy.

Further intelligence has been received at Calcutta regarding the abduction of a young native woman in British territory, and her confinement across the Nepaulese frontier. The latest news is satisfactory, inasmuch as we are told that the Nepaulese Government handed over the captive girl to the British authorities, and that she is now at liberty. Further, the Nepaulese Soobah, or chief official, at Nepaulgunge, has been removed from his post, and another man appointed in his stead.

In the Ceylon Legislative Council the members offer a reply to the Governor's opening address. The last reply, read to the Governor on the 8th instant, states, among other things, that "The Council heartily concur with the spirit of your remarks, and will readily consider any scheme that may be placed before them tending to facilitate the attainment by native gentlemen of such responsible posts in the Government service as their birth and education qualify them to fill with credit to themselves and advantage to the Colony. While sharing your Excellency's desire that every facility and encouragement should be be afforded to the sons of European gentlemen, living in Ceylon to enter the Public Service, with the view to the creation of a more permanent interest in its affairs than now exists, the Council are not inclined to think that the number of absentee proprietors is on the increase. On the contrary, circumstances have tended to weaken the idea referred to by your Excellency, that Ceylon is to be considered merely as a country in which money is to be made."

Burma has been exempted for another year from the operation of the Income-Tax Act.

Not content with intriguing in Eastern Europe, and on the north-west frontier of Afghanistan, Russia is making trouble on the Chinese frontier. The Tientsin correspondent of the North China *Daily News*, writing on the 13th ult., says that the Chief and Grand Lama of an aboriginal tribe, who received a large tract of territory adjoining the province of Ili, have arrived in Peking complaining that the Russians had taken possession of their country on the ground that it had been ceded by China. The Chief now demanded that his country, or some other equal in extent, be restored to him, otherwise he would take means to expel the aggressors himself.

There is very little fresh news from Corea regarding the recent agitation. *L'Echo de Shanghai* states that Yuen, the Chinese Resident at Seoul, has been recalled. This is believed to be a result of the visit of Mr. Dennys, the foreign Adviser to the Corean Government, to H. E. the Viceroy of Chihli (Li Hung Chung) at Tientsin. Yuen has been blamed for causing the commotion.

At Hongkong, judgment has been given in favour of the P. and O. steamer Thibet in a case in which the owners and crew of a junk claimed damages for the junk having been run down in the Formosa Channel on the 12th June ; the junk was held solely to blame.

News received by the China mail shows that the Tonquinese are still rebellious. The French forces, it appears, have had a severe engagement with about 2,000 natives. The fighting lasted six hours. The result was that the natives were put to flight after about 500 of them had been killed. The French captured several guns, flags, swords, and spears, and also blew up a magazine of arms and ammunition. A native chief was also made prisoner. It is expected that this success will strike terror into the rebels, and contribute materially to the pacification of the country.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the officials of the Punjab Registration Department seem to be by no means at one regarding the probable effect of the new Revenue Rules. These rules provide that mutations of possession of land require merely to be recorded by the Tahsildar on the spot, on the Patwari's report and the oral admission of the parties, without regard to whether a transfer deed has been executed, much less registered. Now, the Inspector-General of Registration and many of his subordinates hold that two evil results ensue from this : on the one hand, the title to land is made to depend solely on a mere entry in the Patwari's register, attested by the Tahsildar during a necessarily hasty visit ; and, on the other hand, few deeds of transfer will be registered, and the Department will sustain a financial loss. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, is "unable to share these apprehensions" with his subordinates, though it must be confessed that he does not answer their objections.

One great improvement, which the conductors of the *Asiatic Quarterly* might introduce, is a uniform system of orthography. At present, one contributor writes one way, and another another ; or occasionally even the same contributor spells the same word in different ways at different times. Thus, in the current number Dr. Hunter writes *Hindu* and the Editor *Hindoo* ; Dr. Leitner *Muhammadan* in modern fashion, but *Mussalman* in the old style ; Dr. Punchard gives us *faqir*, *Moqul* and *Musalman* ; while Mr. Hutton sticks to *Moghul* and *Mohammedan*, though he goes the length of *sati* instead of *suttee*. Again in one article we hear of the Emperor *Akbar*, and in another of the Emperor *Akber*. There are scores of other instances, but these are sufficient to show the confusion that exists. "The Englishman's pronunciation of Indian or Asiatic names," writes an up-country paper, "has always been a theme for merriment, but he has an excuse when experts themselves refuse to take the trouble to be correct, or even consistent."

Application has been made by a wealthy Madrassee, in Moulmein, for a large tract of waste land in the Moodong circle of the Amherst district. The land is submerged every rainy season, but the applicant hopes, by cutting a canal, to prevent this, and so make the land cultivable. After a refusal on the part of the authorities to grant him the land, the enterprising Madrassee has asked the Chief Commissioner to reconsider his refusal.

It is not generally known that the Sultan is a cousin of the late Emperor of the French. The *Gaulois*, however, assures us that such is the fact, His father, Abdul-Medjid, was a lineal descendant, it appears, of Mdlle. Dubuc de Rivry, who fell into the hands of Algerian pirates in 1788—a not uncommon incident in those times—and was carried by them to Constantinople, where she eventually became the favourite wife of Selim, the then reigning Sultan. Mdlle. de Rivry, who was a Creole by birth, was first cousin to Mdlle. Tascher de la Pagerie—the Empress Josephine—whose daughter, Queen Hortense, was the mother of Napoleon III. And, according to the same authority, a fresh admixture of French blood in the Royal line of Turkey, dating from the present reign, is quite within the bounds of possibility. Abdul-Hamid's first love, we are told, was a young French woman, Mdlle. Flora Cordier, whom he met in the course of a morning walk in Pera. The young woman, who was a simple *couturiere*, made no difficulty in embracing Islamism at the young Prince's request, and he made her his *hanoum*. Her friends have heard nothing of her since she entered the harem, and it is uncertain whether she is alive or dead at this moment.

"There is something distinctly amusing," writes the *Pioneer*, "in the firm conviction which the Sanitary Commissioner of the North-West Provinces has in the child-bearing proclivities and capacity of the females of Kumaon and Dehra Dun. 'Can it,' he asks in his annual report just issued, 'seem reasonable to the local authorities that the 98,728 children-bearing women which (*sic*) almost certainly exist in Kumaon would rest satisfied by giving birth to only 12,005 children in a year, or the 28,814 child-bearing women of Dehra Dun remain content over the birth of only 3,845 children ?' This picture of the women of Dehra Dun and Kumaun as an army of parturiently militant or militantly parturient females is decidedly piquant in a sanitary report. It is to be hoped the registration officers will recognise their duty as camp-followers more clearly in the future, and mark every birth as a victory of the female generative. At the same time we confess our opinion that the work of the social reformer in India would be much easier were the 'children-bearing'—the Commissioner marks generative plurality even in his adjectives—women content to exercise their abilities a little less. The average birth-rate in these provinces even with defective registration was last year 41·29 and the death-rate only 31·98. Since we have taken away famine and war and the other causes which of old kept down population, it is time to urge the necessity of Mill's moral restraints. Increase of population in India at the present time is not a blessing."

MILITARY NEWS.

As we intimated last year, the two officers in the running for the Military Accountant-Generalship are Colonel Cruickshank, Bengal, and Colonel Pritchard, Bombay. The former possesses influence and the latter knowledge.

Recruits for the Native Army are to be passed into the ranks within twelve months of joining head-quarters for Cavalry, and eight months for Infantry, or a report to be made to the General Officer under whom the corps is serving.

Major (Colonel) T. Graham, 9 1st Northern, on arrival at Thayetmyo, assumed command of the Royal Artillery, Burma Division. Lieutenant H. R. Cook, 6-1st Southern, was appointed Acting Adjutant of the Burma Dvision.

The rule obtaining in Bengal and Bombay in regard to Band and Mess subscriptions, has been declared applicable to Madras. A Medical Officer holding collateral charge of another regiment will only pay subscriptions to his own corps.

Surgeon F. J. Doyle has been appointed to the medical charge of the 1st Hyderabad Infantry, *vice* Surgeon C. Mullins, M.B., appointed to the medical charge of the 1st Hyderabad Cavalry, in place of Brigade Surgeon G. D. Riddell, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Lieutenant D. Webb, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, has been appointed Railway Transport Officer at Allahabad.

An additional Subaltern has been sanctioned for the 3rd Cavalry and 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, while on Field Service.

Captain D. C. W. Harrison, S.C., Wing Officer, 4th Bombay Infantry (Officiating Brigade Major at Aden), has been appointed to be Brigade Major on the establishment, *vice* Major J. M. Heath, C.M.G., retired.

Major L. F. Heath, S.C., Wing Commander, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed to be an Assistant Adjutant-General of Division in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Dundas, who has been transferred to Army Head-quarters.

The following Officers have been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty under the Leave rules of the Staff Corps :—Colonel C. J. Anderson, Commandant, 3rd Lancers, for one year (pension service, 33 years and 106 days); Lieutenant-Colonel A. Currie, 2nd in Command, 4th Bombay Cavalry (pension service 27 years and 321 days) ; and Colonel T. R. Nimmo, Honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy (pension service, over 30 years).

Captain William Henry Lyster, S.C., has been promoted on the completion of twenty years' service, six of which has been in the Staff Corps.

Mr. Nilkant Govind Ranade has been appointed to be a Jemadar in the 2nd Bombay Lancers, without probation.

Lieutenant F. J. M. Edwards, S.C., Squadron Officer, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year.

Colonel J. H. Drummond, and Lieut-Colonels C. E. Blowers and C. F. James have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

Extension of leave has been granted to the following officers :—Colonel A. M. Phillips, S.C., six months, on private affairs ; Major James Grant, S.C., six months, on medical certificate ; Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. H. Cox, S.C., four months on medical certificate ; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Withers, S.C., three months, on medical certificate ; and Major M. W. Stevens, General List, Infantry, two months, on medical certificate.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the Europe mails, and the following passengers:—

For Brindisi.

Mr C E Fox	Mrs Dobbs
Mr and Mrs Ollivant and child	Mr Buchholtz
Mr H W W Reynolds	Mr T T Willamme

For London.

Mr J S Lushington	Capt Lynch Stanton
Miss Dickson	Miss Robertson
Miss Grant	Mr and Mrs Durant
Miss Slattery	Mr T Smith
Mr and Mrs Heinrick	Capt and Mrs Harris and infant
Mr Lee	
Mr Dickson	Mr Pritchard
Mr J S Levy	

For Venice.

Mrs Spiro	Mr Spiro
Mr C Flesch	Lieut-Col A H Vaughan

For Suez.

Mr H D Evans	Mr Leman
Mr T S Rogers	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 20.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·832
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	84
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·7
General Directions of Wind	S3E, S, S3E, S, S3W, S1E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	206

* From midnight to midnight.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—By far the most efficacious restorative. Dr Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes :—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsule imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to your short article on the above subject in your issue of the 16th instant, I think it desirable to bring it to the notice of the Indian public, as to how inapposite and shortsighted are the comments of that portion of the native Press, which, *more suo*, supposes that the object of the "National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid," &c., is merely a selfish attempt to find employment for European lady doctors at the expense of the natives. A more perverse idea of the aims of the Association could hardly be conceived, as some of the facts which follow will show. The aim of the Association is distinctly and solely for the benefit of the women of India, and it is a matter of disgrace to the natives of India that they, in spite of their wealth and education, never realized the necessity of so important a movement, and left it to the Europeans to initiate and start it ; and up till now, it must be said to the great credit of our European fellow-subjects, that this movement is chiefly fostered and aided by them. This will be seen by the fact that in the first report of the Central Committee, it is found that the majority of the ordinary members of the Association in all parts of India are the Europeans. The ordinary members are those who subscribe Rs. 5 per annum, and paid an entrance fee of Rs. 10. There are of these members 123 Europeans and only 70 natives ! The real sinews of war, the fund necessary for the constant working of this scheme, are to be looked for from these ordinary members, and these, as shown above, are as yet largely the English gentlemen and ladies who, to the eternal honour of the English name, are earnestly setting about to make this scheme a permanent success ; a work which really ought to be entirely done by the natives, for the special benefit and comfort of whose wives and sisters and mothers it is devoted ! Now as to the taunt that the lady doctors are to be imported from Europe, it is ridiculous for a moment to suppose that it could at the outset be otherwise, if the work is to prosper. Where are the native lady doctors to be found to carry on the work for the next few years ? Indeed, it may be said "the harvest truly is plentiful, but the labourers are few." Out of some twenty-four lady doctors already practising in India, there is not a single native ; and twelve of them are members of the different Missions. If these lady doctors and others who are found in England qualified for the purpose, step into the field that is now opened, whose fault can it be ? And why should the Association, which is intended to and does benefit half the population of India, be blamed for taking service of them, who are ready at hand ?

The aims of the Association are not only to introduce female medical aid to the suffering millions of the tender sex in India, but also to do its utmost to train up for this purpose the women of India, and thus open out a career of usefulness to the many native women, especially among the Hindoos, who are languishing in poverty and neglected widowhood. Let these persons, and those who are interested in their welfare, discard superstitious prejudices, and come forward to avail themselves of the position and prizes that are without distinction available to all. For this purpose, it should be generally known, that the Queen-Empress has offered four gold medals annually to be bestowed on the best female licentiate in the schools of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Lahore. The Viceroy has similarly offered five silver medals for female students who obtain high efficiency as hospital assistants. Prizes and scholarships are being instituted in all parts of India for the encouragement of native women to study and qualify themselves for the work, but it is found most difficult to get any native women, fit for the purpose, willing to embark on it. As secretary of the Ahmedabad branch of the Association, I have been trying hard for the last four or five months to get together about twelve names to start a medical class here, or to send them on to Bombay to the Cama Hospital at the expense of our fund. But as yet I have got only two persons, one of them a Hindu widow, and these are unwilling to go to Bombay. Another difficulty in the matter of training native women for the higher and more important post is their want of any education. A knowledge of English for this purpose is a *sine qua non*. Now for the last two years an attempt has been made to form an Anglo-Vernacular class for native girls in Ahmedabad ; but as yet, the attempt is a disheartening failure. Mussalman girls are out of the question ; whilst as to Hindu girls, even in this large city, only half-a-dozen could be found willing to attend such a class,—provided they are not required to pay for it ! In this city there is (among others) a large girls' school for native girls, teaching Guzerati up to the sixth book, and needlework. I refer to the Maganbhai Karamchund Girls' School. There are nearly 300 Hindu girls attending it. It is a free school, even books and working materials being provided. The worthy *Shet* who founded this school, has, however, intimated that such of the scholars as are able and willing may pay a fee of only eight annas per month. Though there are many girls in this school belonging to rich parents, not a single one pays the paltry eight annas, and if asked to do so, would, I am sure, leave the school ! If there is one prejudice more inveterate and ineradicable than another in the Hindu mind, it is a prejudice against paying anything ! A number of wealthy Nagar Brahmins, whose daughters are taught in this school, could perfectly afford to pay a rupee or even more per month, and so add to the funds, and consequently to the usefulness of this important school ; but they don't do it, and see no objection not doing so ! Out of the three hundred girls in this school, I find only two or three willing to join an Anglo-Vernacular class, and even these I am not sure will do so, if it is found that a fee of a couple of rupees will be required. The Godhra Lady Reay's Fund Committee have written here requiring names of any native females, knowing English, who would go to Bombay and be trained at the expense of this fund, at the Grant Medical College. I have been making every inquiry, and I am unable to find a single candidate, suitable or otherwise. I asked a young Parsee lady, who is excellently educated and has passed the Bombay Matriculation, if she would avail herself of this excellent offer, but she has refused, as she is afraid she would be nervous ! With such materials on our hands, how is the Association to blame if the services of competent Europeans have to be sought for and accepted ? Under such circumstances to decry what is being done in true charity and good-will, and to insinuate bad motives maliciously, is to try to damage a noble cause, and retard its successful development ; and surely those only can do so, who are not only politically disloyal, but are at bottom inimical to the best interests of this country.—Yours, &c.,

Ahmedabad, Oct. 20. C. M. CURSETJEE.

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON HINDU REFORMS.

Mr. A. O. Hume in the course of a letter to Mr. Malabari on the recent Resolution of the Government of India on Infant Marriages and Enforced Widowhood writes :—

You ask me what I think of the Government Resolution.

I think it a capital one—all you could possibly desire in the present position of the question and more than you could, I think, have expected.

The entire question has been thoroughly threshed out all over the whole empire. All that *can* be said upon the question has now been put on record, either in the papers collected by the Government of India from all the several Provinces, which they are now about to publish, or in the many letters which you have elicited from all sorts and conditions of men, which you doubtless will also soon publish. There will no longer be, for any one who will study the exhaustive, all-sided discussion of the case embodied in these two "collections," any possibility of doubt as to the *facts*. Action will be no longer fettered by the fear that there may lurk unknown difficulties.

The whole thing has been made clear—exaggerations on both sides brought thus face to face will neutralize each other and the sober facts of the case will stand out clear and simple.

That two of the most complicated and controverted problems of social reform, which for at least a quarter of a century have engaged in a desultory fashion the minds of the public, should thus in 3 short years have been cleared of all misconceptions and misrepresentations and reduced to their simplest elements, is a great work and one for which the country will, hereafter, I feel sure, be adequately grateful to you.

One thing is now certain—all the best and wisest men in this empire, without distinction of race, creed or colour, are at one with you as regards the absolute necessity of the great Social Reforms which you advocate.

It is only as to your methods that differences of opinion and, I think, some misconceptions exist.

You are believed generally to advocate coercive legislation which neither I myself nor, I believe, the majority of Indians are at all prepared to accept. But if I now rightly understand you, all you really look forward to is legislation of an enabling and permissive character. Now even for this the time does not seem to me to be altogether ripe, but I see no reason why, if the agitation be properly kept up and a conviction of the disadvantages of the existing system be steadily forced home to a larger and larger number of minds, something of the kind might not properly be conceded in a few years.

This is how I view the question ; if A. chooses to marry a widow, or to keep his sons unmarried to 18 or 20 and his daughters unmarried till they are 13, or even 15, or 17, B. C. and D. must always be left at liberty to cut A. in their individual and private capacities ; but this is a different thing from B. C. and D. combining as a Punchayet, not merely to cut A. but to threaten E. and F. who sympathise with A. that if they do not straightway cut their friend A. they will put them also out of caste.

That A.'s right of private judgment in such matters and *a fortiori* E.'s and F.'s should be protected by "enabling" legislation, appears to me to be by no means too much to hope for. I myself see no reason why when public opinion ripens on the subject, the legislature should not prohibit Punchayets from putting persons out of caste on these grounds, while leaving it free to every individual member of any community to cut or drop any or every other member thereof in his private capacity, as may seem good to him. In my opinion this is the legislation you should aim at, and the only legislation that could ever be necessary or justifiable. But even this legislation you cannot expect from a Government entirely composed of foreigners. Were I Viceroy at this moment with virtually only European colleagues, I should reply to you just as Lord Dufferin has done, viz., that Government is not in a position to legislate on such subjects. But as soon as we have a strong independent representative element in all our Councils, the situation will be altogether changed, and whenever and wherever a considerable majority of Indian Representatives press for permissive legislation of the character above indicated, then and there, be sure that Government will cease to oppose it. And I confess that until we have such representatives and until these support and press for such a measure, I see little prospect of your obtaining any legislative sanction for the efforts of the Social Reform Party. Now it is is to secure this representation that the National or political Reform Party are straining every nerve, and you and your party, if they are wise, will second their efforts with the heartiest good-will. Together we must all rise or together be plunged in the existing slough of Despond.

It is grievous to find honest patriots working in other lines, because they dissent from some of your methods, instead of merely controverting these, descending to attribute to you unworthy motives and to attack you personally, than whom, (whatever errors you may possibly have fallen into) a more earnest or honest lover of India and her people does not, I believe, (and I speak after many years' knowledge of you) exist.

I know that some who attack you thus do not really mean all they say, but merely hope (and a very vain hope it is) to keep you quiet. They say, "confound the fellow, why can't he keep quiet ; what we want first and foremost is Political enfranchisement, the fuss he keeps making about his widows, &c., tends to show dissensions in our camp and to divert the public mind from the more important work we have in hand and in regard to which there is really no difference of opinion amongst us."

But this involves a double mistake. In the first place, though we differ amongst ourselves as to widow remarriage, there is nothing in such diversity of opinion to prevent our combining, *if we are true patriots working unselfishly for our country's good*, to press as one man for those representative institutions in reagard to which we are all agreed. In the second place, no great political progress can ever be made unless a somewhat corresponding progress is being made in all other lines. One man must take up political, another social, another mental, another moral, another physical reform. And no one man or body of men can work too hard at or make too much fuss over, his or their special line of reform, since push ahead as far as he or they may, they will only stimulate the champions of other causes to greater exertions and probably to still further advances in *their* special lines, and thus and thus only amidst this generous rivalry of well doing in a dozen different directions will the nation grow and develop symetrically in greatness and goodness.

Every true son of India, however much he may differ from you as to methods, knows well that the reforms you aim at are noble and necessary ones, and every true son of India ought to feel it to be a sin against his country to say an unkind word against, or attribute the smallest unworthy motive to, one who is struggling so earnestly and unselfishly to advance in one direction that country's cause. I myself have devoted my life to political reform, but I none the less reverence those good and high-minded men who are everywhere (though all too few in numbers) labouring to raise the moral tone of the people, none the less sympathize with those learned and highly-cultured men, who are striving to promote their education, or with those hearty honest men, who desire by promoting athletic sports and games to raise their physique, and a *fortiori* is my heart none the less with those earnest and unselfish workers who, like yourself, are giving their lives to the cause of social reform. I can understand our differing amongst ourselves as to matters of practice, as to what should *first* be done and *how* to set about it, but I cannot understand such differences degenerating into personal injustice and illwill ; I cannot understand anything but brotherly love and mutual sympathy between the co-workers in different lines in this one great national cause.

I say God bless *all* who are working for India.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1885-86 was presented to the Bombay Town Council on Wednesday. The following are the principal paragraphs contained in the report :—

FINANCIAL.

The opening balance was Rs. 10,60,586, being Rs. 7,10,586 in excess of the balance which was anticipated when the budget was framed ; of this excess, however, Rs. 5,74,132 were due to lapsed grants of 1884-85, renewed during the past year, so that the balance actually available for expenditure proper to the year under report was better than the anticipated balance by Rs. 1,36,454. The total revenue of the year was Rs. 43,83,973-0-4, or more by Rs. 4,42,223-0-4 than the estimate. It was also more than the actual revenue of the last year by Rs. 2,60,105-2-9. The total expenditure was Rs. 39,76,940-1-0 less by Rs. 10,48,620-1-11 than the estimate, but more than the actual expenditure of the last year by Rs. 1,85,919-5-9. The following tables contrast the several items of revenue and expenditure under each main head :—

REVENUE.

—	Actuals for 1885-86.	Estimate for 1885-86.	Actuals for 1884-85.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Consolidated rate at 8 per cent. (including Rs. 2,72,380 contributed by Government and Port Trust, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 2,22,380, respectively)	14,61,304 10 10	12,10,000	11,80,307 0 6
Wheel-tax, License Fees under Public Conveyance Act and Toll Free	3,37,010 2 2	3,14,700	3,13,857 1 11
Liquor Licenses, Tobacco Duty, and License	3,72 927 0 6	3,13,750	3,16,972 1 3
Town Duties	6,72,231 15 0	6,70,000	7,73,430 9 0
Halalkhor Cess	2,16,788 9 3	2,20,000	2,24,616 1 6
Water Rate	6,65,370 3 5	6,68,000	5,96,123 3 5
Returns from Property and Miscellaneous	6,01,221 7 2	4,86,300	6,54,161 12 0
Total	43,83,973 0 4	39,41,750	41,23,867 13 4

EXPENDITURE.

—	Actuals for 1885-86.	Estimate for 1885-86 including subsequent Grants and Transfers.	Actuals for 1884-85.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General Superintendence	1,66,827 3 10	1,71,444 4 9	1,65,257 14 10
Assessment and and Collection Departments	1,81,001 10 6	1,86,102 7 6	1,61,570 6 8
Police and Fire Brigade	3,10,548 7 4	3,57,382 10 6	3,36,725 12 0
Public Health Department	9,99,322 10 9	10,24,899 1 2	9,28,318 14 5
Public Works, Ordinary	9,64,841 14 0	11,14,834 3 6	10,09,836 15 7
New Works	1,95,119 2 11	4,79,973 14 7	1,41,954 6 4
Public Gardens	23,983 3 7	25,691 13 7	22,757 9 11
Municipal Debt	7,87,527 15 6	10,84,319 3 11	7,37,608 6 11
Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	18,317 12 3	22,142 10 2	23,292 6 4
Education	25,990 0 0	28,450 0 0	22,500 0 0
Hospitals and Dispensaries	31,389 0 6	45,108 0 0	34,511 8 7
Miscellaneous	2,72,289 10 10	4,85,706 13 0	2,11,951 6 6
Total	39,76,940 1 0	50,25,560 2 11	37,91,020 11 3

On comparing the revenue of the year under report with the budget figures and the actuals of the previous year, it will be seen that there is an increase under the heads of consolidated rate, wheel-tax, licenses and tobacco duty, and halalkhor cess, and that whereas town duties and miscellaneous items are better than the estimate by Rs. 9,293 and Rs. 1,06,981 respectively, they are less than the corresponding yield of last year by Rs. 84,137 and Rs. 52,880, whilst water rate, though less by Rs. 2,630 than the estimate, shows an improvement as between the two years, of Rs. 69,247. The increase in the revenue derived from property rates generally must be ascribed to the steady rise in values, coupled with a better system of assessment and collection, and that from consolidated rate and water in particular to the fact that larger sums (as hereafter explained) were paid by by the Port Trust both for the current and preceding year, and that owing to a recovery from the temporary depression in the mill industries, there was again a larger consumption (though not to the full extent anticipated) of water paid for at the full meter rates. Also owing to continuous improvement in the system of inspections, the revene from wheel-tax was more satisfactory than in former years. The tobacco duty yielded Rs. 1,79,127-0-6, about Rs. 4,038-0-8 more than the average of the preceding five years. The reason for the decrease in revenue from town duties as compared with that of last year is attributable to the fact that in

ward or assessment number brought on the Assessment Book and required to be accounted for by a valuation. Valuation.—The gross recorded value of these properties for the year under report is contrasted with the gross recorded value for the preceding year in the following table :—

Closing Valuation of 1884-85.	Opening Valuation for 1885-86, section 72.	Closing Valuation of 1885-86				Increase.
		Valuation chargeable with Consolidated Rate.	Valuation exempt from Consolidated Rate, section 17.	Valuation for which Service Bills issued.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,53,82,744	1,67,43,251	1,81,43,384	1 8,63,960	17,870	2,00,25,223	46,42,479

The increase in valuation shown by column II may be apportioned to the following heads :—(1) Registration of properties not previously on the books (including Rs. 30,62,955 on account of Port Trust Properties), correction of under-assessments, and rise in rents, Rs. 42,54,855; (2) Erection of new buildings, Rs. 2,46,718; (3) Enlargements and improvements, Rs. 1,40,906. The question of the assessment of the Port Trust estate which went up to Government in 1884-85 was decided in the year under report. Under section 36 of the Port Trust Act of 1879, Government have determined "that Rs. 1,61,190 shall be the lump sum to be paid by the Port Trustees for each of the years 1884-85 and 1885-86." Government have further directed "that the same sum shall be paid annually for the next successive three years, subject, however, to the proviso that the amount will be liable to proportionate increase in the event of there being any increase in the general consolidated rate." (*See* Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 400, dated 19th September, 1885.) Property Rates.—The increase in valuation has resulted in a corresponding increase in the demand on account of property rates. The total demand on account of property rates for the year under report thus amounted to Rs. 22,57,227-1-0 as against Rs. 19,80,703-1-1 in 1884-85. To this sum must be added Rs. 7,780-14-5, being demands for previous years, now for the first time brought to account. Collection.—Of the total demand, Rs. 1,805-6-9 were allowed as remission or drawback under section 76 of the Act, and Rs. 2,11,190, representing the sum payable by Government and the Port Trustees, were paid direct into the Municipal Account Office. For the recovery of the remainder, bills were prepared and issued by the Assessment Department. As at the end of 1883-84 and 1884-85, so at the end of the year under report, 1885-86, no bills remained to be issued at the close of the year. The outstanding balance on account of property rates at the end of 1884-85, as shown in the last year's report, was Rs. 2,66,825-9-5. To this must be added the total demand for current and former years, as ascertained in the year under report as above, and the total revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 25,30,028-2-1 as against Rs. 23,48,742-8-11 in 1884-85. The balance outstanding at the close of the year under report was Rs. 1,00,685-8-10 only. Of this sum, Rs. 60,601-14-2 have since been collected, and Rs. 1,698-1-2 are ascribed to bills which are practically irrecoverable. Wheel-tax.—The opening outstanding balance on account of wheel tax was Rs. 13,100-4-9. The demand for the year under report was Rs. 1,70,437, showing an increase of Rs. 1,103-3-0 over that of the preceding year. To the amount here given must be added Rs. 761-11-0, ascertained in the year under report to be due for 1884-85. The total number of bills issued during the year was 9,241. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 10,319-2-9. Of this sum, Rs. 4,561-2-3 have since been collected. To the collections on account of wheel-tax shown above must be added Rs. 1,44,484-12-0 recovered from the owners of licensed public conveyances and Rs. 15,366 realised from the toll at the Mahim and Sion Causeways. Miscellaneous Revenue.—Rs. 6,267-8-6 against Rs. 6,429-11-0 in the previous year were derived from notice and other process and inspection fees, Rs. 2,932-5-1 were received on account of the hire of water meters against Rs. 2,518-12-0 in the preceding year. Tax on fire Insurance Companies. The collections under this head amounted to Rs. 29,984 in the year under report as against Rs. 25,517 in the year preceding. Refunds.—The total of refunds allowed under section 82 of the Municipal Act and on account of over-collections under all heads amounts to Rs. 6,791-4-1 as against Rs. 6,105-4-11 during 1884-85. Appeals.—There were 27 appeals to the Chief Presidency Magistrate under sections 127 and 128 of the Municipal Act. Of these, 21 were dismissed, 4 allowed, and 2 settled by consent. The town duty shows a decrease in the net revenue of Rs. 67,164-11-0, which is mainly due to exceptionally large imports of sugar during 1884-85 and to a reduction in the value on which the duty has since been calculated :—In compliance with the wish of the Corporation expressed in their Resolution No. 1506, dated 28th July 1882, I append to my report of this year a special note giving a summary of the results effected in the assessment and collection of property rates and Wheel Tax since the revision and re-organization of the Department in 1883. Until the end of the year 1887-88, by which time it may be expected that a new Municipal Act will have come into force rendering certain changes necessary or expedient, I propose to retain the staff on its present footing. Experience, as shown by the results summarized, has proved the present organization to be satisfactory. But some alterations in minor details may be found advisable, and it may then be possible without loss of efficiency to effect an economy in management, especially in relation to the scrutiny of refund claims of all description.

V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Chief in importance of the works undertaken or in progress during the year was the revision by Mr. Clerke of the Tansa Water-supply project, to which I briefly alluded in last year's report, followed by the adoption of the revised scheme and the commencement of operations. Such progress had been made in the surveys up to the beginning of the rains of 1885 that, on the 13th August, Mr. Clerke was able to send in a sufficiently complete report, and his proposals, after being subjected to the criticism of the Consulting Engineer, Mr. Fords, were submitted by me to the Corporation on the 13th October. As I then discussed the subject at some length in a printed report which has been separately published, any further detailed description here would be useless repetition. At a special general meeting, held on the 19th November, the Corporation resolved to proceed with the scheme, as recommended, for obtaining a daily supply of 17 million gallons at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,23,00,000, leaving the question of further reservoir accomodation (for storage and distribution) to be decided hereafter. At the same time an earnest appeal, which has since been renewed, was made to Government for assistance in raising the requisite loan, and for permission to extend the period for the repayment to Government of the remainder of the Vehar Debt, in order to relieve the present generation from an undue share of the annual burden, which works of such magnitude and such lasting benefit will entail until the outlay, principal and interest, shall have been cleared off. The Bombay Government signified their approval of the scheme and recommended the request for financial assistance to the favourable consideration of the Government of India. In reply, the Government of India stated that they were unable to accede to this application, but, as I write, I have received information that in answer to the renewed solicitation of the Corporation, that part of the request which related to the extension of the Vehar Debt period has been granted. Meanwhile the preparation of detailed plans and estimates was proceeded with, and tenders for the construction of the dam and for the supply of iron pipes were invited. With regard to the former, the Town Council, on the 13th January, sanctioned my acceptance of Messrs. Glover and Co.'s tender, amounting approximately to Rs. 29,00,000. The excavation was forthwith commenced, and the construction of a portion of the dam across the river was pushed on to ensure water being impounded in the rains of 1886 sufficient for the vigorous prosecution of the work in the next working season. On the 24th March, the Town Council sanctioned my acceptance of Messrs. Macfarlane Strang and Co.'s tender for the supply of pipes and sluices, amounting approximately to £270,000. A statement relating the further progress of operations will more fittingly find a place in my report on the present year's administration. Amongst other large works for the improvement of the supply and distribution of water in the city which were practically completed within the year under report, I may specially mention the roofing over the settling tank and filter beds at the Malabar Hill reservoir and the arrangements for direct connection between the Tulsi main and the filter beds—the new catch-water channels at Vehar and Tulsi—the raising of the Tulsi dams to the full height—the construction of filter beds at Vehar—and the laying of the new 24" main from Vehar to Bombay. The utility of these Vehar and and Tulsi works, which has been explained at some length in previous reports, has since been fully realized. All disputes in connection with the final settlement of accounts relating to the construction of the Bhandarwada reservoir have been compromised, and in view of the additional supply now to be obtained from Tansa, the city is to be congratulated upon the location of this reservoir at its present height, notwithstanding the fact that it may exercise too great a strain on the capabilities of the Vehar Lake to meet the increasing exigencies of consumption in relation to the existing means of supply. The following roads were provided for the first time with water mains :—Kala Chouki Road, Fergusson Road, Chinch Bunder Road, and Victoria Bunder, Colaba—and in many parts of the city the old distribution-pipes were replaced by others of more adequate dimensions. This work and the progress made in the development of the Deacon's meter system for the prevention of waste will form the subject of remarks in a subsequent report. During the year new quarters were constructed at the Chinchpokli Depot for the water-works staff, and this concentration cannot fail to be of service for the speedy execution of repairs under such emergency as is occasioned by the bursting of a water main. Quarters were also built at Tulsi for the staff employed there. The storm-water drainage works, sanctioned by the Corporation in March 1882 after much deliberation and discussion, were practically brought to completion within the year, comprising especially the following, viz., large sewer from the Gowalia Tank to the old main drain at Arthur Road, large intercepting sewer from Paedhoni to Bellasis Road, excavation embankment and sluice gates of the storm-water reservoir at Mahalakshmi. The beneficial result of these works and of the raising of Khetwadi and Camatcepura roads in connection therewith is incontestable, and has been amply proved in the exceptionally heavy rains of the monsoon which is now treminating. Places which formerly were knee-deep in water for many hours after a comparatively moderate fall of rain are now dry in a very short space of time, and the nuisance which has always existed on the Flats during certain months has now been much reduced by the new arrangements, which provide both for discharging the polluted water as quickly as possible and for flushing out the basin periodically with a large body of sea-water. The result achieved, which is still necessarily incomplete, is perhaps hardly as fairly estimated as it deserves to be, because—(1) the objects to be attained, and the difficulty in attaining them, can only be known to the comparative few who have studied the question comprehensively, and out of the many who can find just cause of complaint with the nuisance, which, (though less now than formerly), is at times very unmistakable on the Flats, few discriminate as to the cause of that nuisance, and fewer still have practical experience of the far greater nuisance and inconvenience which was occasioned, until these measures were introduced, by the ponding up of water in certain populous parts of the city ; (2) the scheme is incomplete in two ways ; first, because it does not, and never pretended to, deal with anything but a specified limited area (that however which is the most densely populated), and persons still suffering from floods, whether on the Queen's Road or at Parel, cannot be expected to appreciate a surface drainage scheme from which, so far as their own experience is concerned, no benefit is derived ; and, secondly, because the scheme cannot, as has repeatedly been stated from the outset, even within its own proper area, be perfected, so far as freedom from nuisance is concerned, until all sewage is diverted from the Flats, as it should unquestionably and without any further delay be diverted, into channels adapted to its reception and capable of carrying it away to a suitable point of discharge. Whatever good may have been accomplished by this or any other Municipal improvement weighs but little in the balance of popular judgment so long as an undoubted evil remains impressing itself upon the perception. The old drains and sewers, into which storm-water finds, and must continue to find, free admission, lead either to the Harbour, Back Bay, or the Flats, and any filthy matter which obtains entrance into the same channels must follow the same course as the rain-water. With the object, amongst other things, of preventing the pollution thus caused, a new system of sewers has been adopted, which terminating at Love Grove, where expensive pumping machinery has been erected, will provide for the carriage of all polluted matter, *i.e.*, sewage as distinguished from rain-water, to the exclusion of the latter, which will proceed by gravitation as heretofore to its natural outlets. Another object of the new system is to provide, more economically than could otherwise be done, efficient sewerage for large areas now being rapidly built over which are absolutely destitute of any proper means for getting rid of liquid pollution. The principal works in progress during the year, in furtherance of this system, were as follows :—"Completion of the new ovoid sewers in Ripon and Clerk Roads and of 5·94 miles pipe sewer in connection therewith along the DeLisle Road, Arthur Road, and in the Agripada District." The whole of this area, which is now being covered with buildings, has hitherto been without sewerage of any kind whatever. About 3,000 feet of the new ovoid sewer from the Fort to the new main sewer at the Crawford Market were constructed during the year. Important improvements and additions were made in the new pumping station at a cost of Rs. 32,217, the work being carried out departmentally and within the estimate. House connections.—It has been repeatedly explained that what are somewhat misleadingly termed "House connections" form an inseparable feature of the new system, that is, there must be some channel, means, or appliance, by whatever name it be called, which will conduct polluted water or excrementitious matter from the premises where the pollution occurs to the nearest sewer, and it is subject to the condition that whilst it is provided with proper methods of ventilation to prevent danger or nuisance, it must not have such openings, or be so situated, as to allow of the admission of any appreciable quantity of rain-water to the sewers ; for these sewers are not intended or adapted to carry off the heavy rainfall of Bombay, and if they could accommodate it, the pumps at the end of the sewers could not lift it. Polluted matter, therefore, which passes off from premises otherwise than by means fulfilling this condition can only follow the same course which rain-water follows, and consequently, until the so-called house connections on the new system are generally introduced, so long must the rain-water, which passes off to the Harbour, Back Bay or the Flats, as the case may be, remain highly charged with polluted matter. These connections may be made to serve for the removal of sullage, or of excrement, or of both. If expense be no object, the present system of halalkhor service can be maintained so long as halalkhors are found willing to serve ; but none the less must there be means for the removal of sullage which fulfil the one indispensable condition. The cogency of this requirement is affected in a two-fold manner by the determination to double the present water-supply ; first, because the quantity of polluted water to be carried off will be doubled, and there is great urgency on sanitary grounds for making provision for this ; and, secondly, because the most valid arguments hitherto used against the completion of the sewerage scheme, which, however vigrously proceeded with, must occupy five years, has been based on the want of additional water for flushing purposes. The latter consideration, however, should not, with the Tansa supply in prospect, be allowed to retard for a single day the further development of the scheme in all parts of the city and the introduction of proper house-connections for the removal of sullage. During the year under report, the Corporation, after a report by a special committee, re-affirmed their decision that the cost of house-connections in what is known as "the First Drainage Section," should be borne by the Municipality, and presumably what is done at the public expense in one part of the town must be done in others. The work is of a difficult nature, owing to the places in which, and the circumstances under which, it has to be executed, and though the rates estimated have been pronounced by the Consulting Engineer to be ample, two invitations have failed to secure a tender within the amount. With the sanction of the Town Council, it was determined to obtain from the manufacturers the whole of the pipes and iron-work required, and contracts have accordingly been entered into ; and to proceed departmentally in one selected sub-section, viz., Khetwadi, with the execution of the work, so that further experience as to rates might be gained. The house-connection work in the adjoining district of Camateepura, which was in progress under a previous contract, is now almost completed. Delay was caused by the fact that in the conveyance of the pipes from England there was an abnormally large percentage of breakage, in respect of which the liability falls on the contractors. It will be remembered that these house-connections are for the conveyance of sullage only. It is of the utmost consequence that, in addition to proceeding with the work of house-connections in newly-sewered districts, provision should be made without delay for carrying out the pipe sewerage and house branches in that portion of the town adjoining the Queen's Road from Dhobi Talao to Girgaum. There are constant and well-founded complaints as to the present state of things, and plans and estimates have already been prepared. Sanction should also be given for surveys, to be followed by action for the sewerage of Nagpada and Mazagon, and for the sewerage and surface drainage of Parel. From the growth of buildings in this neighbourhood and the filling caused by this and by railway works, former levels have been completely changed. This change has not been accompanied by any corresponding provision for drainage, and the consequence is that the rain-water finds no ready means of exit, and, highly charged with sewage as it is, remains ponded up, much to the nuisance and detriment of that locality.

No opportunity was lost of carrying out street improvements under the "set-back" provisions of the Municipal Act, and several road-extensions of great importance were accomplished during the year. Before leaving this branch of my subject, I venture to place on record my opinion of the desirability of opening out, as soon as funds admit, the following new roads for which plans and estimates have been prepared :—(1.) Road from the Elphinstone Bridge, opposite the Prince's Dock, through the Nowroji Hill estate to Umarkhadi, and thence subsequently to Nal Bazaar. This will be a most useful feeder to the Dock, and will relieve the overcrowded Masjid Bandar Street (the *only* thoroughfare at present) from much of its traffic. (2.) Road through Mazagon to the north end of the Frere Road in connection with a bridge over the numerous crossings there, to be built by the G. I. P. Railway Company, which will thus give another direct thoroughfare from north to south. (3.) Road from the Esplanade (Framji Cowasji Institute) to join the Queen's Road near the Marine Lines Hospital. (4.) Road opposite to the University Gardens to open out Hummum Street to the sea-breeze and to do for the southern portion of the Fort what the Gunbow-Lane improvement has done for the northern. This street would subsequently be extended to the Custom House. In carrying out these and other street-improvements, notably the opening out of new roads on the Flats and the widening of existing thoroughfares in the trade centres of the city, it will be to the interest of the Corporation to obtain special powers, where the present powers are insufficient, for the acquisition of ample frontage space in addition to the actual roadway, and for a summary process of valuation by an independent tribunal. Such works, under the system suggested, might well be undertaken out of loan funds without any undue burden on the finances, for, the return derived from one, would furnish the means for the prosecution of the next. I have now alluded to the several matters comprised within the term "Public Works," which, appear to me to be of the greatest moment to the city, and in doing so I fear that I have already exceeded my usual limit. I will only add that advantage has been taken of the Malabar Hill reservoir operations to make a garden on the crown of the hill, which, continued up to and over the reservoir on the one side and down the face of the hill on the other, with terraces and winding paths, will be, both subjectively and objectively, one of the loveliest spots in Bombay. It commands a magnificent view and occupies such a prominent position that to those below the verdure-clad slopes will be a welcome relief from the bare red hill-side which has been such a disfigurement, ever since the large excavations to furnish material for the reclamation of Back Bay were made. Also, in construction of the embankments of the lake on the Flats, I have taken the opportunity to double the width of the Vollard so as to secure a riding path and promenade planted with trees, with a fine open space at the Mahalakshmi end, which will be appreciated by the numbers who resort to this place to enjoy the sea-breeze. The expenditure on ordinary works and loan works, of whatever kind, including establishment, was Rs. 26,41,915.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Health Officer's report will well repay perusal, and furnish matter for reflection. Defective registration, defective ventilation and house sanitation, and defective legislation have all formed the subject of comment in previous reports, and the present position is in the main unchanged. But some remedial measures have been discussed in the last chapter in respect to which more or less progress is being made, and it is satisfactory to know that at last there is a near prospect of obtaining an amendment of the law, and that the Tansa water-supply is on its way. The Health Officer considers that there is some improvement in the system of registration of births.

EDUCATION.

The year under report was marked by the transfer of the Victoria Museum to the Municipality in the month of October. An interesting report from the Curator will be found in the following pages. The management and development of this institution demands attention, and will, doubtless, form the subject of comment in reviewing the administration of the current year. The receipts from, and the expenditure on, Schools, to the support of which the Municipality contributes, are given below :—

Receipts.—Provincial Grant. Rs. 11,563. Fees. Rs. 20,236-1-0. Municipal Contribution. Rs. 24,375. Interest. Rs. 600. Total. Rs. 56,774-1-0.

Expenditure.—Salaries including Pension Fund., Rs. 35,322-7-1. Contingencies, Rs. 16,207-12-4. Reward to Indigenous School-masters. Rs. 1,951-8-0. Public Works Expenditure. Rs. 174-5-5. Contribution to Anjuman-i-Islam, Mahomedan School. Rs. 5,000. Total Rs. 58,656-0-10 The following Statement shows the number of Schools with their attendance on rolls in the Island of Bombay as it stood on the 31st March 1886 :—

Marathi Schools, Bombay ; Amerchand Vernacular School, 192 ; Byculla Vernacular School 104 ; Chandanwadi Vernacular School, 154 ; Chaulwadi Vernacular School, 257 ; Chinchpokli Vernacular School, 70 ; Colaba Vernacular School. 107 ; Dongri 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, 214 ; Gamdevi Vernacular School, 99 ; Ghoraptleo Vernacular School, 101 ; Girgaum Vernacular School, 253 ; Kamathipura Telugu 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, 148 ; Khetwadi 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, 231 ; Lower Mahim Vernacular School, 105 ; Mandvi Vernacular School, 91 ; Mazagon Vernacular School, 68 ; Nagdevii Vernacular School, 83 ; Parel Vernacular School, 132 ; Upper Mahim Vernacular School, 98 ; Walkeshwar Vernacular School, 60 ; Nagpada Vernacular School, 114 ; Shivdi Vernacular School, 36 ; Varli Vernacular School, 40 ; Varli Koliwada Vernacular School, 54 ; Vithalvadi Vernacular School, 196 ; Kalbadevie Girl's School, 86 ; Kamathipura Girls' School, 58 ; Nagdevi Girls' School, 60 ; Gujarati Schools :—Bhuleshwar 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, 197 ; Budhivardhak 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, 254 ; Mumbadevi 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, 181 ; Chandanwadi Vernacular School, 253 ; Fort, No. I. Vernacular School, 245 ; Fort, No. II. Vernacular School, 118 ; Fort, No. III. Vernacular School, 58 ; Girgaum Vernacular School, 80 ; Kappad Bazaar Vernacular School, 238 ; Masjid Bazaar Vernacular School, 90 ; Mahim Vernacular School, 47 ; Null Bazaar Vernacular School, 107 ; Rangari Street Vernacular School, 144 ; Mazagon Urdu School, 47 ; Paidhoni Urdu School, 84 ; Baleshwar Girls' School, 81 ; Charni Road Girls' School, 67 ; Kalbadevi Girls' School, 111 ; Masjid Bandar Girls' School, 79 ; Null Bazar Girls' School, 43 ; Rangari Street Girls' School, 51 ; Jairajbhai Pirbhai Girls' School, 69 ; Islampura Halalkhor Vernacular School, 64 ; Paidhoni Night School, 43 ; Rangari Street Night School, 41 ; Chandanwadi Night School, 44.

A HUMAN SACRIFICE IN RAJPUTANA.

It would seem hardly credible that, in the days when civilisation has made such strides, human sacrifices should still obtain in a country like India. But such is apparently the case, judging by what has recently taken place in a village in Tonk territory, in Rajputana ; and, while reflecting with horror upon the tragic scene enacted, there a few weeks ago, it is impossible not to admire the extraordinary courage, self-denial and forethought of the two heroines who formed the centre of the tragedy. They were not drugged ; there was no show, religious enthusiasm, or music to stimulate them to the deed they committed ; and the absence of each of these incentives makes their act the more remarkable.

Some years ago, in an outlying district near Neemuch, an interchange of detached villages took place between the Mhairwara and Tonk Durbar, with a view to simplifying boundary matters. In the process a Mhairwara village, inhabited entirely by Brahmins, passed into the possession of the Nawab of Tonk. This village had been granted in perpetuity to the Brahmins by a former Maharana of Odeypore, and it is believed that the fact is duly recorded upon a copper tablet which forms the proprietary *sunnud* in those parts. The grant was of the nature known as *maafi* : that is, the holders of the soil could till it and enjoy its produce free of rent, though they were not the actual proprietors of the land. The grant, of course, was a religious bequest much after the manner that church-grants are with us ; but a nominal fee of Rs. 12 was paid annually to the Durbar for protection. After passing into the possession of Tonk, the idea of levying revenue rates suggested itself to the new authorities ; and, from time to time, an assessment upon the crops was made, which eventually amounted to over Rs. 500 annually. Successive deputations of the villagers proceeded for four years to Tonk to lay their case before the Durbar there, but without effect. The copper *sunnud* was shown, but their petition was rejected, and every other effort that these poor people could devise was adopted without satisfactory result. A few weeks ago, upon the ripening of the rain-crops, the Tonk district authorities sent a party to assess the village, and it soon became known to the Brahmins that there was absolutely no hope of any remission of their burden. Some differences had arisen between the revenue assessors and the villagers, and the feelings of the latter were evidently strained to the highest pitch of despair, for, on the morning that the measurement of the crops commenced, the Brahmins assembled, and it was decided by all present—women as well as men—that there was nothing left for them to do to move the Durbar except the awful sacrifice of life known as *Johur*. The object of *Johur* is best illustrated by the Scriptural quotation—"It is good that one should die for the people." Three men and four women presented themselves to be burnt as *willing* sacrifices. But the women would not hear of any man dying, and it was decided that the sacrifice should be confined to the four females. The wood and flax were collected and the pyre prepared immediately this resolution was taken, and the victims had selected themselves for death.

At the last moment two of the women became frightened and withdrew, no opposition whatever being offered. The other two victims bravely went to their death. Just as the flames commenced to envelope them, they exhibited the most extraordinary of those characteristics to which we have alluded, for, addressing the bystanders, they called to them to send their sons to cut off their hands before they were consumed, and to send these to the proper tribunals as ghastly proofs of the occurrence, for otherwise, they said, it might be believed that their ashes were not mingled with those of the burnt wood. The sons, who were present, at once stepped forward, the hands were held out, and three were cut off. A few minutes later, the women had been sacrificed. While the cremation was in process, several of the Brahmins gashed themselves with knives and scattered their blood on the fire.

All that we have related above in regard to the meeting and subsequent sacrifice happened about midday, and in the space of two hours. The revenue officials of Tonk were engaged in measuring the crops at the time, and on hearing of the preparation for the *Johur* they fled, there being too few of them to admit of interference, and, moreover, the villagers having assembled to keep them off if they attempted it. An inquiry is now being held at Odeypore, where the villagers afterwards presented themselves, bringing the charred hands with them in conformity with the wishes of the unfortunate victims.—*Pioneer*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

We regret we cannot approve of the spirit of the Resolution, which has a tendency to affect the right conferred by Parliament on the people of the country of holding all places, office, and employments under the Crown, and to militate against the principle of their admission into the Covenanted Civil Service upon terms of equality with her Majesty's British-born subjects. The problem which is now before the country is not to make the Statutory Civil Service popular, but to afford every reasonable facility to Indians to compete for the Civil Service, which opens the door to the higher offices of trust and responsibility in the Administration. Our countrymen do not desire special favours to be conferred upon them. They seek no distinctive service. They urge for the removal of the obstacles which are placed in their way by the reduction of the limit of age, and the holding of the open competitive examination in London. The maximum ages should be raised to at least 21, and open competition should be allowed in India simultaneously with that in London. By the way, we hope Justice Cunningham is not the "trained English lawyer of judicial experience" that the Government has its eye on, for that would be the most objectionable selection it could think of.—*Hindu Patriot.*

THE FEMALE MEDICAL AID MOVEMENT.

The *Indu Prakash* says :—"Surprise is expressed that in some papers—a few of them respectable—attempts have been made to disparage the movement and foster in the public mind a prejudice against it by alleging that it has a purely official origin and that it is meant for the benefit of English lady-doctors—and all this in spite of Lady Dufferin's assurance, repeated by nearly every other leading supporter of the movement, that it is meant for the people, and should and will be worked by the people, though just now it is in the guiding hands of foreigners. If those of its critics, who suspect the movement to be official, have real doubts on the point, they have only to induce our own countrymen to take the movement out of the foreigners' hands by putting their own shoulders to the wheel, instead of merely finding fault with the good that foreigners do because it is done by them. As to the other allegation, too, the critics have only to do their best and see that native ladies in large numbers are trained as doctors with the aid of this movement ; and thereby they will remove all ground for the fear that it may be solely used for the benefit of foreign lady-doctors. The remedy lies in our own hands ; we have only to work with the present workers in the field. This the said critics of the movement apparently fail to see. Too much of late has been said against the foreigner doing this and the foreigner doing that—and this by writers who would wisely welcome foreign guidance with all their heart for political purposes. In the name of consistency, we should welcome it for every other purpose so long as it tends to the welfare of the country. 'Co-operation, not competition' was almost the last counsel Lady Grant Duff gave us before she left India ; that ought to be our guiding principle in this as in every other good movement."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hall Line steam-ship Rydal Hall, 1,737 tons, Captain A. Buch, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Auretta, 1,729 tons, Captain J. W. Read, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Cardiff (Sept 19) with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

The Clan Line steam-ship Clan Cameron, 1,555 tons, Captain R. J. Kewley, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Liverpool (Sept. 21st) with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The steam ship-ship Lamport. 1,579 tons, Captain T. P. Cross, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough (17th September,) with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N, Co.'s steam-ship Oriental, 939 tons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique, with a general cargo and the follows passengers :—Lieut. Hildebrand, Mr. Vomes, Sergt. Rawlins, and 87 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Pachumba, 544 tons' Captain J. Mackerness, will sail to-day for Kurrachee and Coasts, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs. Black, Mrs. McClelland, Miss McClelland, Mr. A. E. Cunning, Lt. K. Campbell, Mr. E. T. Field, and 63 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Lalpoora, 2,139 tons, Captain T. W. Whittard, sailed yesterday for London via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mr. P. B. Senille, Mrs. Thompson, and Mr. Brown.—For London—Col and Mrs. Strickland and four Misses Strickland. For different ports—nine deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

21ST OCTOBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Arabia	2314	J. Laird	A	Graham & Co.
„ Hydaspes ...	...	.....	D	.....
„ Rothsay	..	.....	F	The Captain.
„ C.Drummond	..	N. Harrison	K	F., Muir & Co.
„ Rydal Hall.	1737	A. Buck	M	E., Bates & Co.
„ Altmore	1351	W. Stophen	P	R. Bomonji.
„ Draco	1112	J. Dugias	...	F., Muir & Co.
„ C. Cameron	1555	J. R. Kewly	..	F., Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
20	Auretta (s).....	Read.....	Cardiff, Sept. 18.
21	lan Cameron (s).	Kewley	Liverpool, Sept. 21.
21	Lamport (s)	Ross	Middlesbro.', Sept.17
	Oriental (s)	.....	Mozambique, Sept18

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Kilwa (s).....	Simons.....	Zanzibar.
	Lalpoora (s)	Whittard ..	London.
	Rydal Hall (s)...	Buck	Liverpool.
	Chindwara (s)	Jacobs	Coasts and Calcutta

The following vessel obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Pachumba, Mackerness, for K. Coast and Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Hydaspes. for China, &c.

„ Cameo, for Port Said.

„ Calder and Arabia, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

Oct.

ARRIVALS.

17 Eclipse .....Shillaber.....New York, June 5.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 17.—Steamers Byculla and Port Phillip.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—30 hogsheads pale ale, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 75 cases whisky, and 60 cases ginger wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Victoria s—4 puncheons whiskey, Treacherd and Co.

Persia s—2 hogsheads whisky, Treacher and Co.

Clan Drummond s—30 cases whisky, Volkart Bros ; 140 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 30 cases ginger wine, Treacher and Co ; 10 hogsheads pale ale, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Drummond s—70 cases stant, Jamsetjee Framjee 10 cases stant, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy ; 25 cases whisky, The United Merchants Co ;

Arabia s—51 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Archimede s—162 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FOR GENOA.

Archimede (s) 85 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes s—8 cases saffron, S. Narayan and Co.

Archimide s—10 cases brandy, Dhinjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

Draco s—13 cases writing ink, Volkart Bros ; 75 drums linseed oil, T. M. Tazkhauy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Daaco s—99 cases soap, Hajee Tyeb Hajee Aboo ; 44 packages glassware M. Currumsey ; 23 cases aniline dye. Gopalljee Mooljee ; 20 cases hock, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes s—4,150 plates hard spelter, Bhimjee Poonja ; 500 casks cement, Ewart Latham and Co ; 33 packages printing paper and 200 packages candles, S. A. S. Dawood ; 208 packages provision: medecin &c., Teresacher and Co ; 10 cases books, stationery, &c., Thacker and Co ; 35 cases candles, stationery, medicine, &c., Phillips and Co.

Cathay s—68 cases oilmanstore, Hajee Essack Saul and son.

Bohilla s—55 cases liqueurs, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy ; 3 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 20.

Walter, Lieut, 19th Bo. Infy, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 21.

Hildebrand. Lieut, Bl, 2nd Dar. Regt, attached 44th Bo. Infy, probationer S.C., from Aden.

DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 21.

Strickland, Col, Mad. Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Walter, Lieut, 19th Bo. Infy, on duty, to Deesa.

Scott, Lieut, P. F. Force, R. A, to join 24th M. I, to Raipur.

Colquhoun, Lieut, Mad. 1st Welsh Regt, to join 24th M. I., to Raipur.

Renny, Capt, 7th Bl. Cavy, to join, to Burma.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, October 22, 1886.

The range at Coorla is opened for practice from the 20th instant.

The usual monthly Regimental committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Saturday next, the 23rd instant, at 5-30 p. m., to discuss the matter of the separation of the Poona Detachment.

By Order,

(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates. Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.....	0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.....	0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.....	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb.....	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 4 6
Do. small, each.....	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each.....	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each.....	0 6 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 3 6
Heart, each.....	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.....	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each.....	0 2 0
Sirloin, per lb.....	0 4 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef salt, English, per lb.....	0 6 0
MUTTON—	1ST SORT. 2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb..... Rs.	0 4 0 0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6 0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0 3 0 0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, each...	0 2 6 0 1 6
Breast, large, each.....	0 3 0 0 2 3
Do. small, each.....	0 2 6 0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0
Kidneys, each.....	0 1 0 0 1 0
Suet, per lb.....	0 3 3 0 3 0
KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece.....	1 0 0
Fore do do. per piece.....	0 14 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece ...	0 11 0
Fore do. do. do. ...	0 9 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0
LAMB (LARGE)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	1 8 0
Fore „ „	1 0 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 7 0
Pork, fresh per lb.....	0 4 0
Do. salt, country	0

Trimmed Hats,
Trimmed Bonnets,
Infant's Hoods,
Infant's Dresses,
Widow's Caps,
Feathers, Flowers.

MRS. LAKE.

MAISON DE MODES.

VISITING & AFTERNOON DRESSES,
DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES,
MORNING DRESSES, TEA GOWNS,

IN

RICH SILKS AND SURAHS.
SATIN MERVEILLEAUX.
ZEPHYRS, SATEENS.
TULLES, LACES, CREPES.
FLANNELS, CASHMERES.

RAMPART ROW.
BOMBAY.

Ribbons, Laces,
Embroidered Nets,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars and Cuffs,
Corsets, Hose,
Fans, Parasols.

MAISON DE MODES.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS. &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS
ROAD ROLLERS
LAMP POSTS
GIRDERS
BRIDGES

CRANES
CYLINDERS
GATES
RAILINGS
COLUMNS

BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 1s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before on purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO.,**
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY.
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

NOTICE.—TO MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS

The following Specialties, as supplied by me to the leading Aerated Water Manufacturers of England, the Continent, and America, are guaranteed to be the finest in the Market. They are unrivalled for their exquisitely fine flavour and richness of aroma.

ALL ARE PERFECTLY SOLUBLE AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 3s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE,**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

**NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

HAY'S TONIC ALE ESSENCE.
Specially prepared as a "pick-me-up" for hot climates. Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s.

A few of the many Reports of the leading highest Medical and other Journals on my Preparations may be quoted :—

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER.
"It should entirely supersede the officinal preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press.*
"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it concentrates in quite an extraordinary degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks*, London, September 1, 1884.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE MADE FROM HAY'S ESSENCE.
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.* "One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press.*
"The fine Aroma of Ginger which Mr. Hay has caught with remarkable success is an excellent substitute for Alcohol, as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'body,' and to many people besides professed teetotalers, an occasional change at least from the Royal French Beverage to its less costly, but equally sparkling and more refreshing, English rival, is a welcome treat.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE MADE FROM HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE.
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from the above Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of the above, bearing the name of **Soluble Essences,** is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's preparations, as is well known in England.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India, if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

W. HAY cautions the Trade against the use of those spurious so-called Soluble Essences, which, besides having no Ginger Aroma, are Flavourless, Rank, and Disagreeable, and are little more than Tinctures of Capsicum.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist to Aerated Water Manufacturers, } **HULL, ENGLAND.**

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO.

TRADE WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY MARK. **GLASGOW.** TRADE WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY MARK.

FIRST CLASS AWARD—INTERNATIONAL SANITARY EXHIBITION.

CONSERVATORIES.
LAMP PILLARS.
SHOP FRONTS.
BANDSTANDS.
TOMB RAILS.
VERANDAHS.
BANNERETS.
CRESTINGS.
SPANDRILS.
BRACKETS.
COLUMNS.
GATES.
ARCADES.
RAILINGS.
PAVILIONS.
PILASTERS.
BALCONIES.
TERMINALS.
FLAGSTAFFS.
ALTAR RAILS.
ORNL FRONTS.
ORNL ROOFING.
CLOCK TOWERS.

STRAIGHT STAIRS.
STABLE FITTINGS.
ORNL GUTTERS.
SPIRAL STAIRS.
ROOF PLATES.
ORNL PANELS.
VENTILATORS.
BALUSTERS.
FOUNTAINS.
GRATINGS.
URINALS.
PUMPS.
CLOSETS.
ASH BINS.
HANDRAILS.
GATE PIERS.
R. W. PIPES.
BATHS. SINKS.
WASH STANDS.
GARDEN SEATS.
SEAT STANDARDS.
CATTLE TROUGHS.
SCHOOL FITTINGS.

TWO GOLD MEDALS, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
Architectural, Sanitary, General and Engineering Art Ironfounders—.
Home, Foreign, and Colonial.
CONTRACTORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, PRICE-LIST, AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

RICHARD EVERED & Co. LIMITED

LONDON WAREHOUSES 28 & 29 DRURY LANE W C 50 HOLBORN VIADUCT E C & HIGH ST SHOREDITCH E

Manufacturers of
GAS CHANDELIERS,
Hall Lamps, Brackets,
FITTINGS, &c.,
SHOP WINDOW FITTINGS,
BRASS CASED TUBE,
CABINET BRASSFOUNDRY,
Picture Rods, Stair Rods,
BRASS & IRON BEDSTEADS,
(Specially adapted for the Indian Market,)
PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDRY,
STEAM FITTINGS,
BRAZED BRASS & COPPER TUBES,
ROLLED METAL, &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

SURREY WORKS SMETHWICK BIRMINGHAM

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Port Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.
4 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
HEAD OFFICE, SINGAPORE.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....$ 2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....$ 400,000.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE accepted on approved Foreign or Native risks at the current rates of premium. Contributors of business whether shareholders or not, will participate in any return that the company in general meeting shall sanction.

For rates and particulars, apply to
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Agents.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complet favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* —*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY.....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion.....Rs 5 0
Second do. 2 8
Third do. 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.... 2 As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion.....8 As. per line.
Second do.....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding...2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To Subscribers

In Bombay.		Up-country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15 0
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7 8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3 12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum.....Rs 12
Half-yearly ..... „ 6
Quarterly ..... „ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET

Post Free.

Per Annum.....Rs. 12
Half-yearly..... „ 6
Quarterly..... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BY

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
COLLARD & COLLARD,
BROADWOOD,
R. LIPP & SOHN,
AND OTHER
EMINENT
MAKERS.

PIANOS,

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

S. ROSE & Co.
ARE THE AGENTS FOR THE
ORIGINAL & CELEBRATED
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANO,
Of which there are so many inferior Imitations.

PRICE LIST POST FREE.

BOMBAY:
S. ROSE & CO.

STEUART & Co.,
CALCUTTA,

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

STATE CARRIAGES	from Rs. 4,000	BROUGHAMS	from Rs. 1,100
LANDAUS	„ 2,000	PHAETONS	„ 700
BAROUCHES	„ 1,500	CARTS	„ 350

PATENT NEW BUGGIES ..... from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

MESSRS. HAROON CASSUM & Co.,
TAILORS, SHIRT MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,

HAVE received a Fresh Stock of HELMETS of different shapes and kinds at following prices :—

	Rs.
Drab felt Helmet, complete protection from sunstroke, comfortable and well wearing ..... from	15
Drab felt Helmet, light and well ventilated, very durable ..... from	7 to 10
The Shikar Helmet, extra Stout, Strong and well made of brown or white Drill, a good Shooting Hat	10
White Drill Regulation Helmet, a strong and useful Helmet	10
Helmet, finest white doe, cork body, well ventilated, leather Chin-strap	16

All sorts of finest quality Helmets, black felt Hats, Terai Hats, Tweed Caps and Hats, &c., at lowest possible prices.

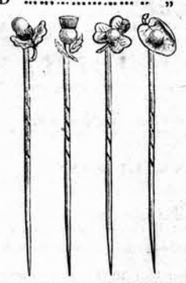
CALL AND SEE.

38, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY;
AND 103, OXFORD STREET, SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

INDIA—ENGLAND—SCOTLAND—IRELAND.
A SET OF FOUR GOLD
"NATIONAL PLANT"
SCARF PINS,
REPRESENTING

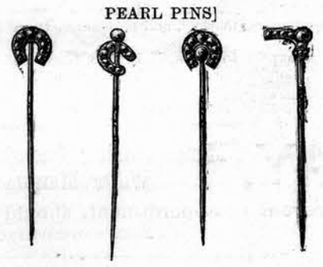
INDIA	by the Lotus.
ENGLAND	„ Oak.
SCOTLAND	„ Thistle.
IRELAND	„ Shamrock



These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

CASH PRICES.
The "Acorn" and "Thistle" pins...Rs. 16 each,
The "Lotus" and "Shamrock" pins „ 12 „
If the set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco case holding the set.

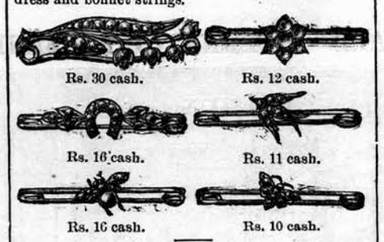
PEARL PINS]



Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 11 cash. Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 13 cash.

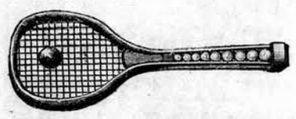
GIPSY LACE BROOCHES.

These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat gold; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet strings.



Rs. 30 cash. Rs. 12 cash. Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 11 cash. Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 10 cash.

LAWN TENNIS PRESENTATION BROOCH



A PRETTY GOLD AND PLATINUM BROOCH Set with Pearls.
Rs. 35 cash.
Without the Pearls, Rs. 27, cash, complete in Morocco Case.

SPORTING DESIGNS.

NEW GOLD HORSE-SHOE BROOCH, with Blue Enamel Forget-me-Not Spray.
This is a remarkably pretty Brooch.
Rs. 45 cash.

SPLINTER BAR AND HORSE-SHOE GOLD BROOCH.
Rs. 27 cash.
Ditto set with Diamonds.
Rs. 113 cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
October 8, 1886.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

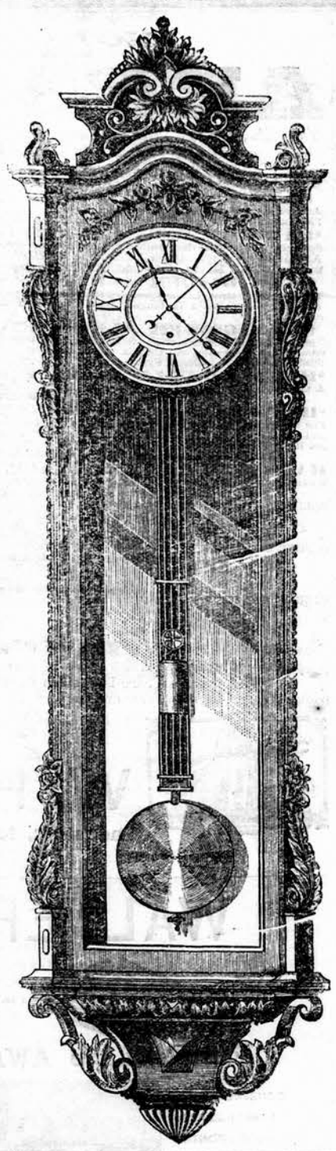
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co, SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.



THE HIGHEST RANK

Amongst all instruments of precision used for measuring time is occupied by Messrs. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s

GREAT STANDARD REGULATORS.

We guarantee these Regulators to deviate not more than a few seconds per month from the true time, to be in fact the most precise Time-keepers possible.

No Clock will perform better the functions of a Standard Station Time-keeper to large up-country stations.

From the beautiful construction of their cases in style and workmanship, and from their imposing appearance these Clocks will be an ornament to any large hall, room or building.

Extreme length of case	7 feet.
Do. breadth do.	2 „
Diameter of dial	1 „
Length of pendulum	4 „
Weight of do.	22 pounds.

Prices:—A-1 quality, striking hours and halves on a gong of fine deep sound ... **Rs. 400**

Extra quality, for Observatory use, Time-piece only, zinc and steel compensation pendulum, excentric second-hand, running in jewelled holes throughout ... **Rs. 650**

GUARANTEE TEN YEARS.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE
Tonic, Digestive and Nutritive.

Chapoteaut's Wine nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active **Pepaine** and **Peptone** or "*perfectly digested meat,*" ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of Chapoteaut's Peptone Wine are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals where it is largely used for all affections of the **Stomach, Liver, and Intestines,** and for **Indigestion, Distaste for Food, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery, Fevers;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from **Tumours, Cancerous Affections,** and all wasting diseases wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

Chapoteaut's Pepsic-Peptone Wine cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

Chapoteaut's Morrhuol
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL

Chapoteaut's Morrhuol is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that **Morrhuol** is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that Bronchitis, Cough, Night-sweats, Pains in the Chest, and Consumption or Sore Throats yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

Pale Weakly Children with **no Appetite,** and those inclined to be **Rickety** or afflicted with **Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, Running sores on the neck,** and who are continually **Sleepless** and **Restless,** find in **Morrhuol** the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

PELLETIER'S
Quinine Capsules
(3 CACHETS)

In each capsule is enclosed 2 grains of the crystalline salt, the purety of which is guaranteed by the name of **Pelletier,** the inventor of quinine, stamped on them. They are very efficacious against **Fevers, Ague, Malaria, Headaches, Neuralgia, profuse transpirations;** taken in small doses they are the most powerful of **tonic** and **invigorating** remedies.

PELLETIER

PARIS, 8, Rue Vivienne.

TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for eradicating all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger in Children and Adults.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
Pepsine Pearls
(DIALYSED PEPSINE)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat ore other food.

Indigestion, Wind in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite and Headaches are cured with the first dose of *Chapoteaut's Pepsine Pearls.*

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

DUSART'S
Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime
HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and stregthens and restores all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime, it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed, Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

Dusart's Syrup is of inestimable benefit to Convalescents, Old or Weakly People; and Rickety Children find in it the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

Dusart's Syrup is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from Debility, Poorness of Blood and the Excesses of Youth. Dusart's Syrup arrests Diarrhœa, in Children, and is well adapted to Mothers while Suckling and during Pregnancy.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

ASTHMA
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Los of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Syrup of Hypo-Phosphite of Lime
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes,** should take **GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME**

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of wheight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia,	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

MIDY'S SANTAL Capsules

These are now used the Hospitals of Paris in place of Copaiba, Cubebs, and astringent liquids, and will cure in fourty-eight hours all derangements of the Urinary Organs in either sex without inconvenience of any kind.

GRIMAULT & Co. Paris. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

KANANGA OF JAPAN
OF
RIGAUD y Cº
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It strengthens and invigorates the skin and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

Kananga Extract The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and is *perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all *Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Sides, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted Friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.*

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Merino Slippers, all colors	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered.*)
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the parties nett,* will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. S.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

91 Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
„ KEMP & Co., Bombay.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI [illegible] Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: [illegible] OF FIRE & Co.